

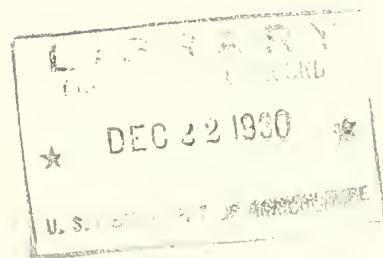
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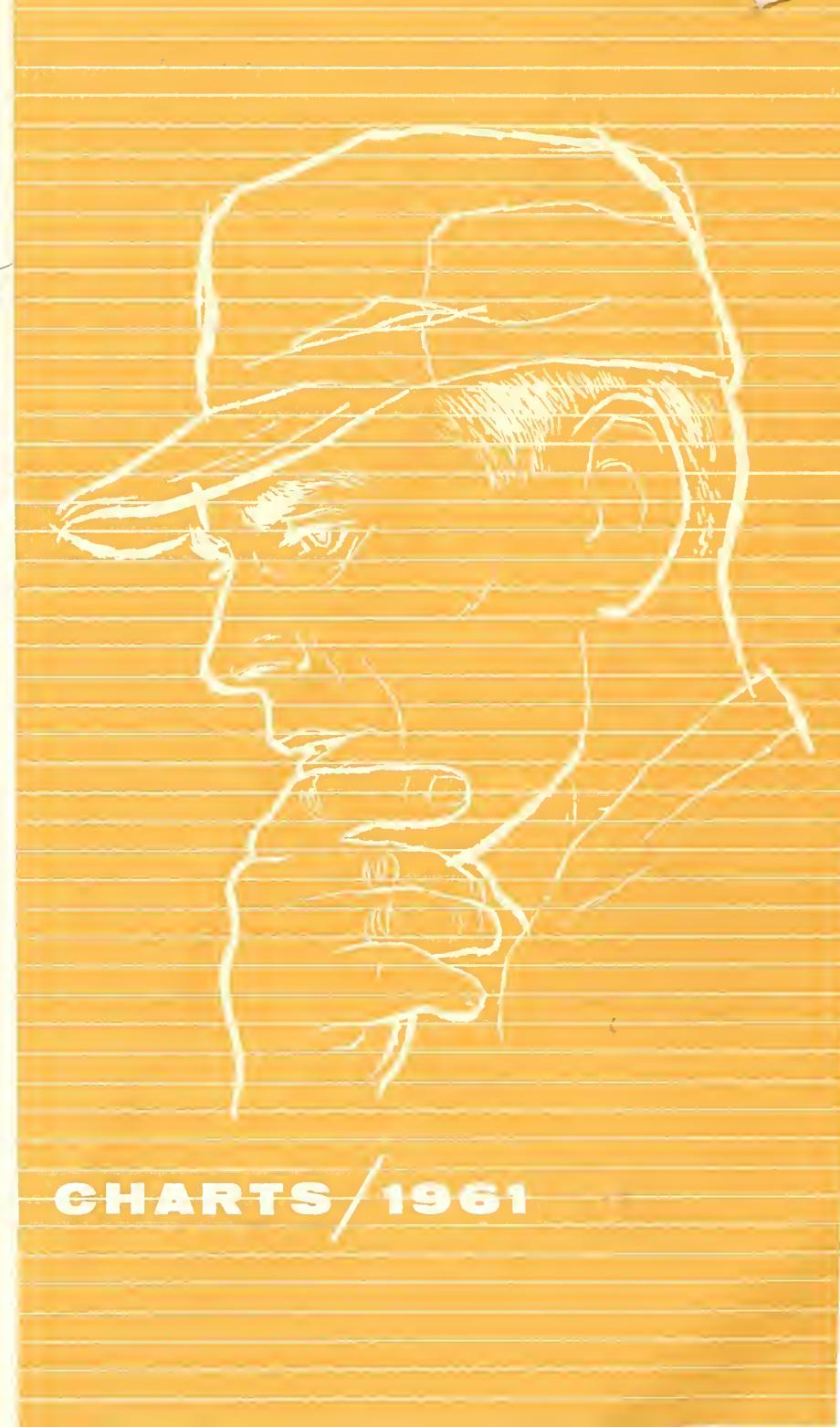
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*Agricultural Marketing Service  
Agricultural Research Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture*

**AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS / 1961**





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# 1961 OUTLOOK CHARTS

Copies of the charts and maps (148) in this book are available in forms suitable for presentation in a variety of ways. You can order them in 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" glossy prints for use in publications, or in larger sizes for meetings or classes. Prints are in black and white only. However, you can get at moderate cost a color filmstrip that includes color versions of all the charts and maps shown here. The filmstrip is designed so that you can cut and mount any of the charts as separate 2" x 2" slides. If you wish to have the entire filmstrip in slide form, the filmstrip contractor can supply the entire slide set in cardboard mounts at a relatively low cost. If you prefer to purchase individual slides, these are available from the Photography Division, Office of Information, USDA.

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## THE OUTLOOK FOR FARM INCOME

*Section*

# Farm Situation Generally Stable in Last Five Years

## Prices and Incomes Show Little Trend

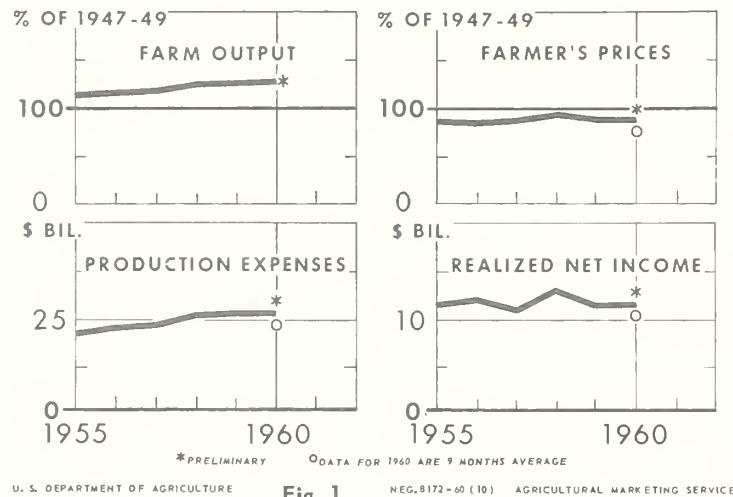


Fig. 1

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8172-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Increase in Farm Assets Slows Down

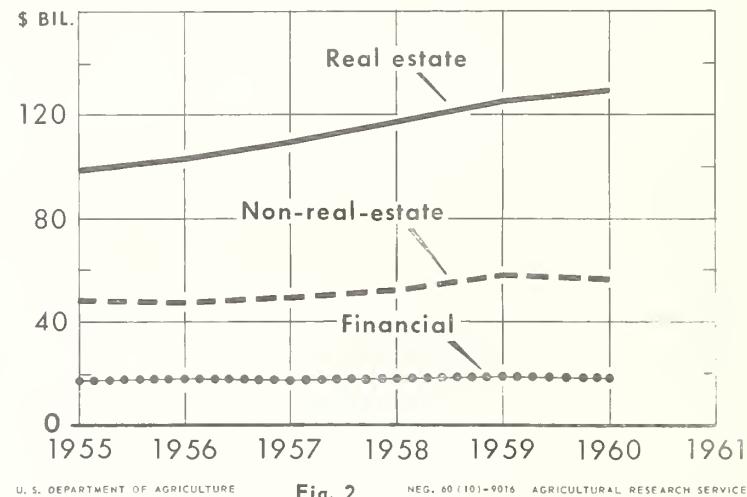
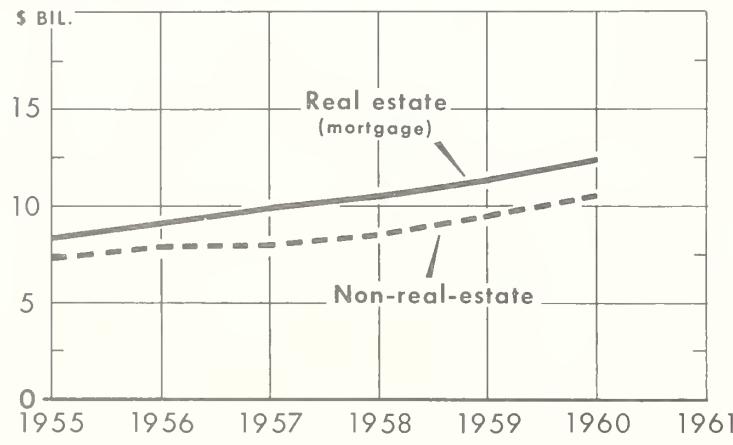


Fig. 2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 60 (10)-9016 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 28

## Farm Debt Continues Up



See Table 28

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 3

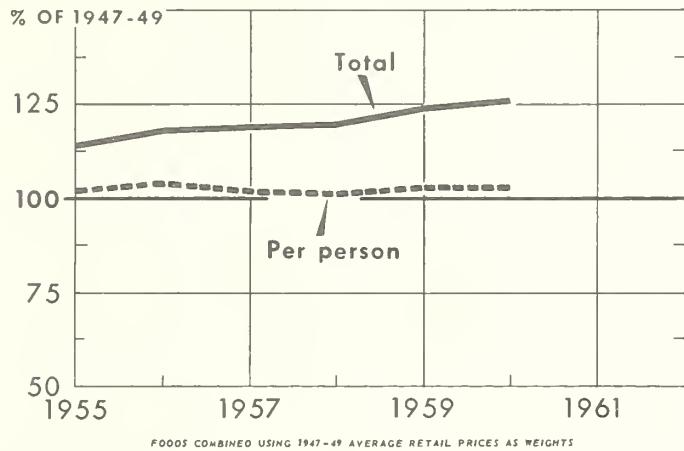
NEG. 60 (10)-9015 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The downward adjustment in farmers' prices and net income from the peaks reached during the inflation of the Korean conflict was about completed by the mid-1950's. Since then the annual average of prices received by farmers has ranged between 85 and 92 percent of the 1947-49 average. The net income realized by farm operators has shown similar stability. Rising farm marketings have boosted gross income to peak levels, but the steady increase in production expenses prevented an increase in net. Realized net income was between \$11 and \$12 billion each year from 1955 to 1959, except for 1958 when a sharp increase in farm production and a rise in prices boosted it to \$13 billion.

The value of farm assets continued to increase the last five years, reflecting the rise in farm land values and large investment in machinery and equipment. However, the rise slowed considerably the last year. Farm debts also climbed steadily, but are still relatively low compared with total assets.

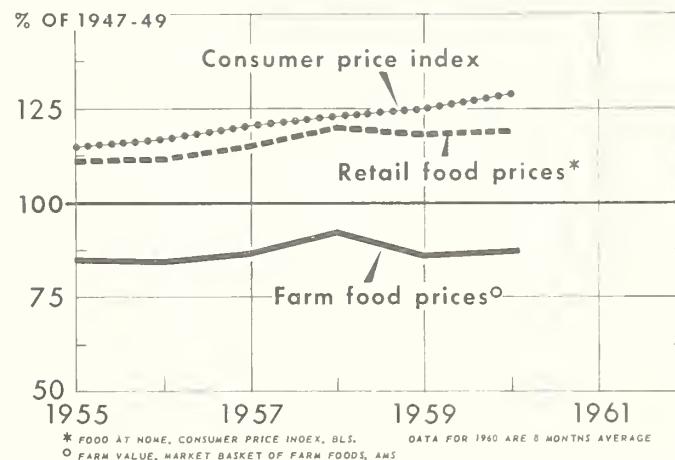
# U. S. Demand for Food Strong; Exports Are High

## Food Use Per Person Steady



See Table 1

## Food Prices Rise Slowly

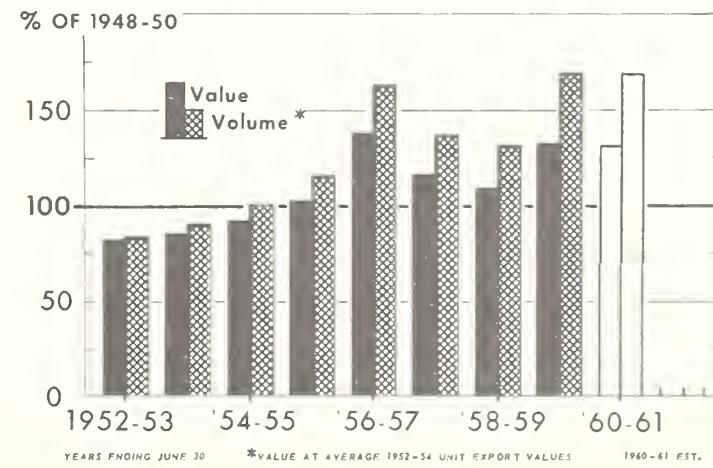


See Table 2

The U. S. market for food has continued generally strong over the last five years. Consumption of food per person has been maintained at a level slightly above the 1947-49 average, and the growth in population has boosted total consumption. Food prices trended slightly upward during most of the period at a somewhat slower rate than consumer prices generally. Movement in food prices at farm and retail was similar.

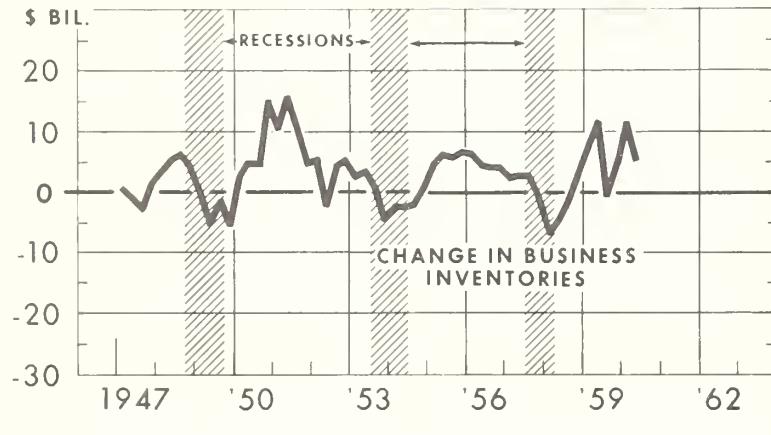
Exports of agricultural products were high throughout the last five years. Volume reached a new peak in the 1959-60 fiscal year, with movement of wheat and cotton particularly heavy. Exports in 1960-61 are expected to equal or exceed last year's record volume as economic activity abroad is at high levels and Government export programs continue in effect.

## Agricultural Exports Reach New Record



# Economic Activity Levels Off in Last Half of 1960

## Business Inventory Accumulation Slows



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUARTERLY DATA

See Table 4

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

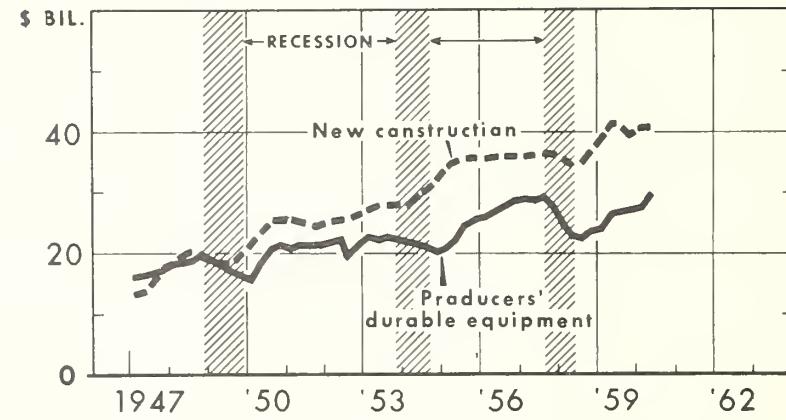
Fig. 7

NEG. 8175-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The upward trend in business activity, underway since early 1958, was interrupted this fall, with the Gross National Product dipping slightly from the record second quarter rate. Investment in business inventories, one of the most variable elements of total demand, slackened, but spending for producers' durable goods rose slightly and construction outlays continued high. Government spending was above a year earlier, with increases by State and local governments more than offsetting lower Federal expenditures.

Not much change is likely in the Nation's output of goods and services in coming months. A small liquidation in manufacturing and trade inventories occurred in July and August and some further liquidation is in prospect. New plant expansion may level out and perhaps decline some in 1961, since supplies are generally large and plants are operating below capacity. Increased availability of mortgage funds and possibly lower interest rates should contribute to some increase in home construction. Expenditures by Federal, State, and local governments are expected to increase.

## Spending for Construction and Producers' Durables High in 1960



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUARTERLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES

See Table 3

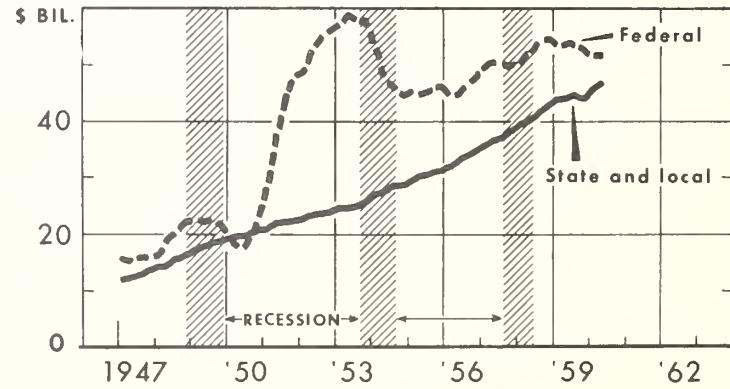
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 8

NEG. 8148-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Total Government Spending Is High

Federal, and State and Local



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

QUARTERLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES

See Table 5

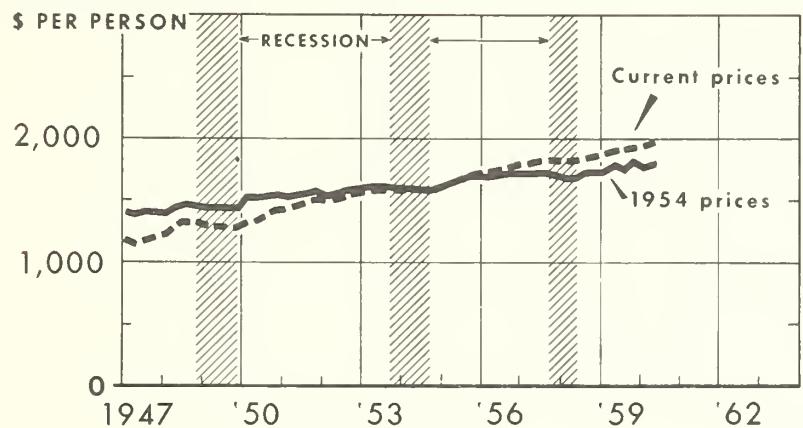
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8149-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 9

# Demand for Food Likely to Be Maintained in 1961; Supplies Heavy

## Consumer Income A Record in 1960



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
QUARTERLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES

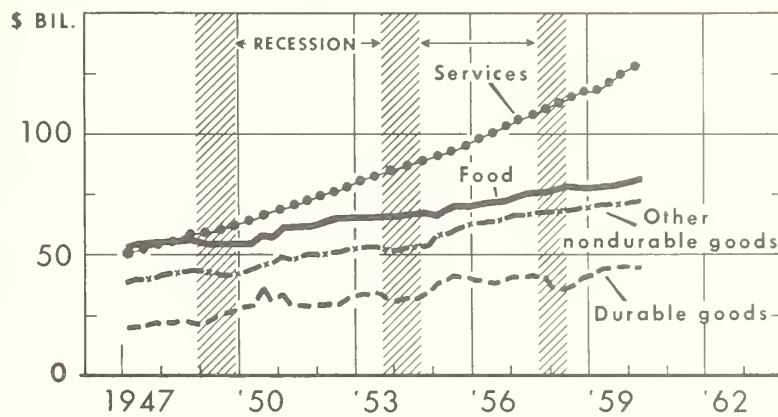
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 10

See Table 6

NEG. 8146-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Consumer Spending for Food Continues Uptrend



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
QUARTERLY DATA SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES

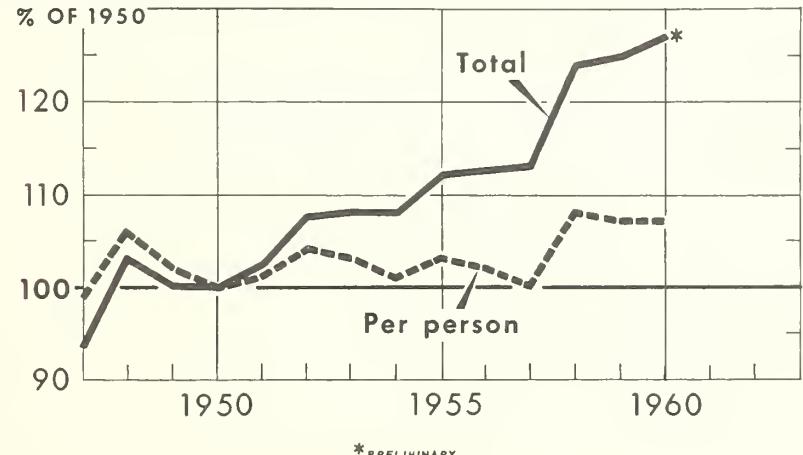
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 11

See Table 7

NEG. 8147-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Total Farm Output Reaches New Peak



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 12

NEG. 8171-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Consumer income after taxes maintained its uptrend in 1960, and the third quarter rate was 5 percent above a year earlier. The rise this year was accompanied by a further increase in expenditures for consumer goods and service which this year account for about two-thirds of the economy's gross spending.

The easing in economic activity is unlikely to affect demand for food. Some further increase in consumer income is likely in 1961, though less than this year. Wage rates are likely to rise, government transfer payments will increase, and employment levels are expected to be well maintained. However, large supplies of food will continue to press on farm markets. Crop production was a record this year, and it will stay high in 1961, given average weather. Carryover stocks of grains are heavy. Livestock production, close to a peak this year, will rise further in 1961 with increases expected for meat animals, milk, and poultry products.

# Little Change Expected in Farmers' Prices and Incomes in 1961

The overall stability in farmers' prices, costs, and income is likely to continue in 1961. The volume of farm marketings--this year about 3 percent above 1959--is likely to increase further. Domestic demand is expected to continue strong and exports are likely to equal or exceed the 1959-60 peak. Under present laws, price supports for most commodities will be near this year's levels. These conditions indicate that prices received by farmers will hold near current levels.

With the easing of economic activity, prices for production items of non-farm origin are likely to be relatively stable, in contrast to the steady rise of the last several years. Prices for purchased livestock, and possibly feed, are expected to be lower. Some further increase is expected in interest, taxes and wage rates paid by farmers. Because of the overall stability in prospect for farmers' prices and costs, net income realized by farm operators in 1961 probably will be at about the level of 1959 and 1960.

## Net Income in 1960 About Same as in 1959

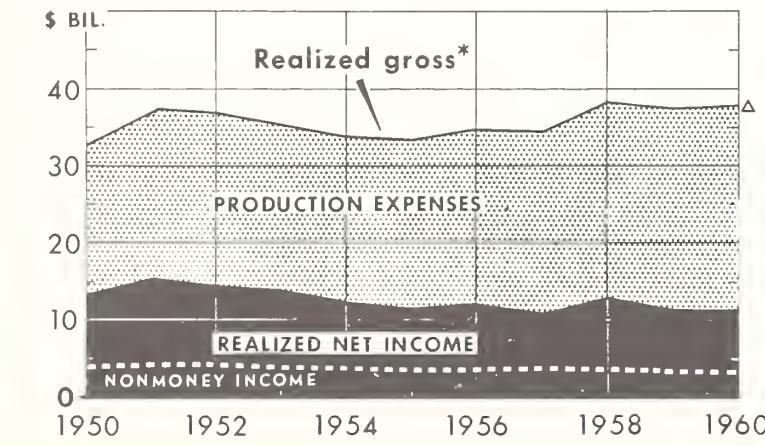
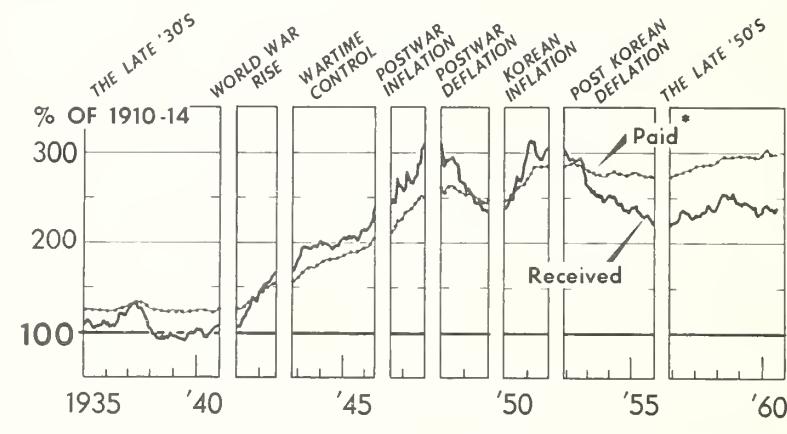


Fig. 14

## Prices Received and Paid Near 1959 Levels



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8017-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Tables 8-9

Fig. 13

## Income Per Person of Farm People Dips in 1959; Nonfarm Income Up

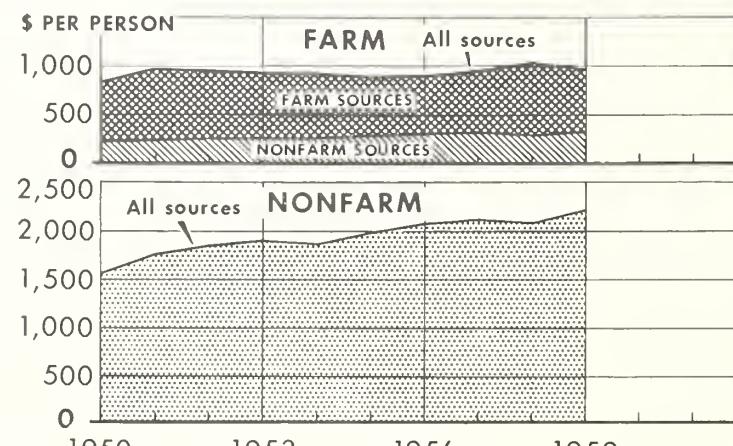


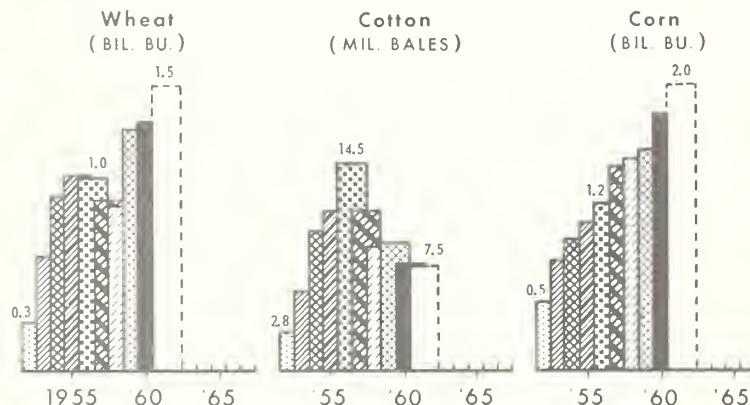
Fig. 15

## THE CARRYOVER PROBLEM

*Section*

# Carryover Problem Centered in Three Commodities

## Wheat and Corn Stocks Rising, Cotton Declining



BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR: WHEAT, JULY 1; COTTON, AUG. 1; CORN, OCT. 1. HEIGHT OF BARS PROPORTIONAL TO VALUE AT 1955 SUPPORT LEVELS. 1961 ESTIMATED ON BASIS OF INDICATED PRODUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE AS OF OCTOBER 1960.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 16

NEG. 80A-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

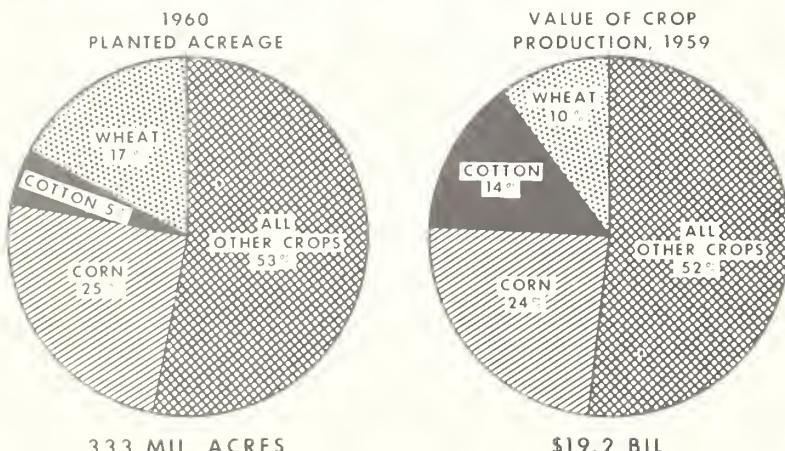
The most persistent carryover problems of the 1950's are in wheat and corn. Stocks of both mounted after 1952 when they had been reduced by the heavy demands of the Korean war period. Stocks of both hit new records in 1960 and will increase further by the end of the current marketing year. Cotton stocks also built up rapidly from 1952 to 1956, but have been cut nearly in half since. A further small decrease appears likely next year. However, the 7.6 million bales on hand last August 1 exceeded the carryover for any year between 1945 and 1954.

Most of the carryover stocks of the three commodities have been acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the price support program. Practically all of the wheat, nine-tenths of the corn, and two-thirds of the cotton carried over in 1960 were under loan or owned by the CCC. CCC holdings of the three commodities on August 31, 1960 were valued at \$7,127 million. This was about four-fifths of the total value of all farm products under loan or owned by CCC.

The three crops loom large in American agriculture. Nearly every other acre of cropland planted this year was seeded to wheat, corn or cotton. The three crops accounted for nearly half of the value of crops produced in 1959.

While corn, wheat and cotton make up a large part of the nation's total stocks of storable products, they are by no means the only products for which production has been out of balance with disappearance. Sorghum grains are continuing to pile up, and this year total over half a billion bushels. Dairy products still are a problem, though less so than in the mid-1950's. At various times during the postwar period, stocks of rice, fats and oils, and other products have been large. A similar problem is the periodic buildup of numbers of meat animals on farms, followed by heavy marketings and low prices to producers. The current increase in cattle numbers may prove to be a case in point.

## 3 Crops Account for Nearly Half of Crop Acreage, Value



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Fig. 17

NEG. 8060-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# Sharp Increases in Yields Keep Production High

## High Yields Keep Wheat Crops Large

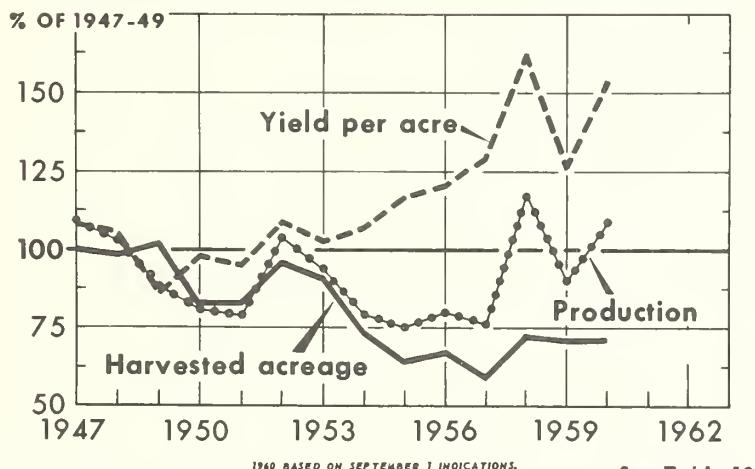


Fig. 18

## Corn Acreage at 1947-49 Level; Yields Near Peak

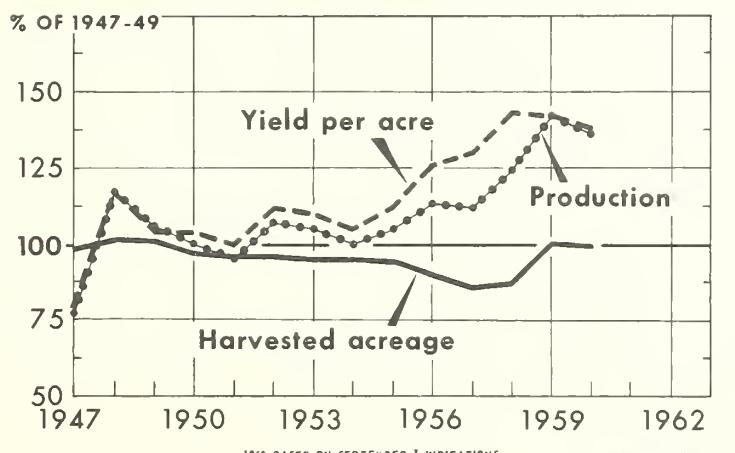


Fig. 20

## High Yields Maintain Production of Cotton

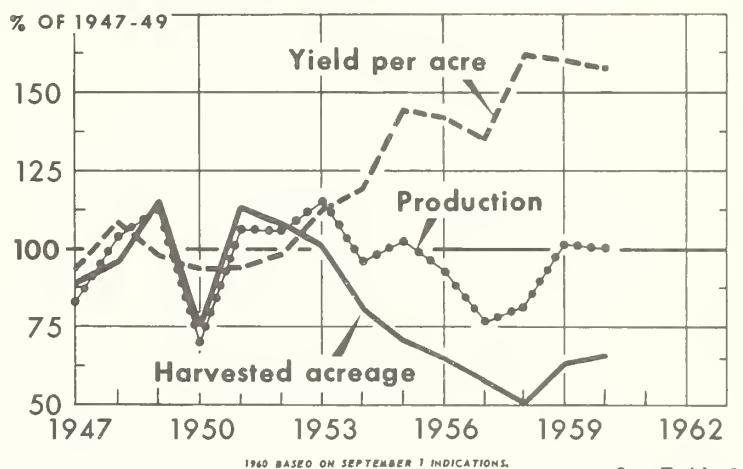


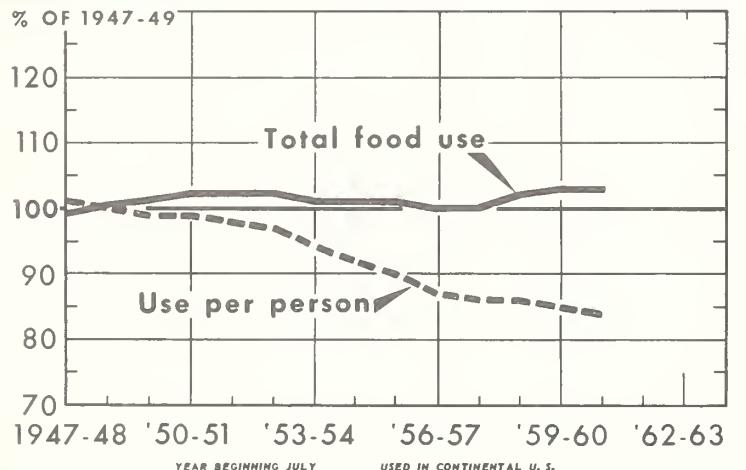
Fig. 19

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect for wheat and cotton each year since 1954. Acreages in both crops have fallen sharply since 1947-49. Acreage in corn trended down until 1957, but this loss was regained in 1959 when the Acreage Reserve and allotment programs were ended. For each of the three crops, some land was taken out of production under the Soil Bank Program.

Yields for each crop rose sharply during the 1950's, keeping production high. This year's wheat crop is 9 percent above the 1947-49 average and second largest of record, even though acreage is 29 percent below 1947-49. A cotton crop about the same as the 1947-49 average is being produced this year on 35 percent fewer acres. Corn acreage is about the same as in 1947-49, while yield and production are up about 40 percent.

# Wheat and Cotton Use Per Person Declines; Corn Feeding Up

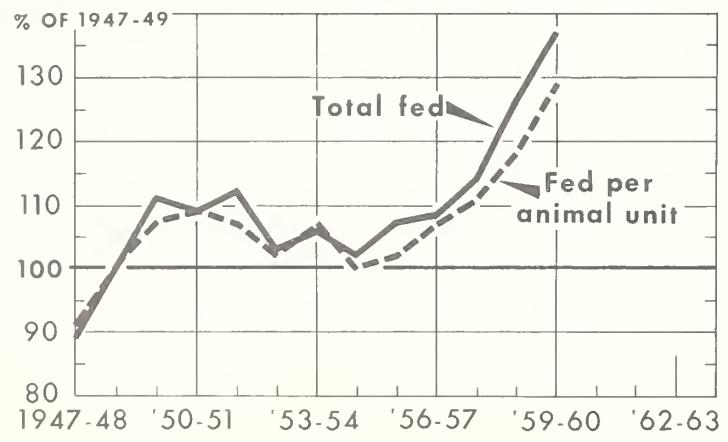
## Total Use of Wheat For Food About Steady



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8100-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE See Table 12

Fig. 21

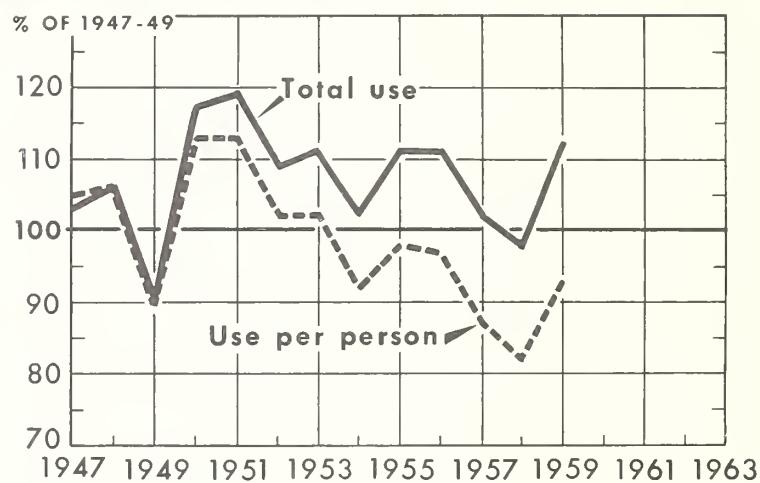
## Amount of Corn Fed Rises Sharply since Mid-1950's



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8101-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE See Table 14

Fig. 23

## Domestic Use of Cotton Declines Since 1951

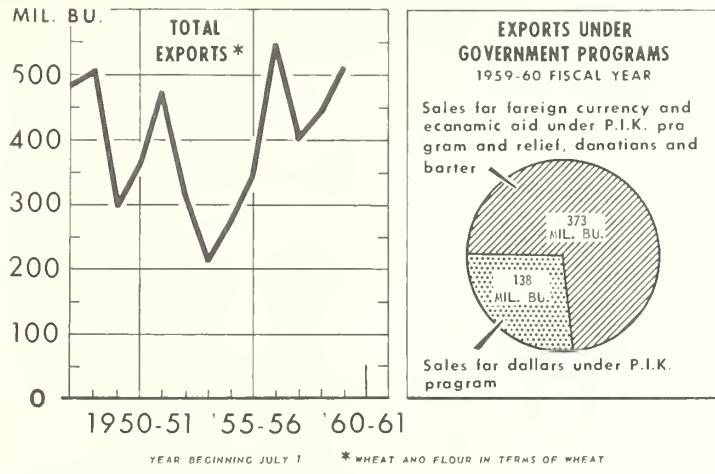


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8102-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE See Table 13

The long-time decline in the amount of wheat consumed per person persisted during the last decade. Consumption dropped at about the same rate as the population increased, and the total amount of wheat used for food continued to hold about steady. Consumption of cotton shows considerably more year-to-year variation than that of wheat. Use per person rose sharply during the Korean War but has declined since. Total use since 1952 has fluctuated without definite trend. Corn presents an entirely different picture. The quantity fed per grain consuming animal unit has soared about 30 percent since the mid-1950's, while the quantity of feed concentrates fed rose about 20 percent. With an increase in the number of animal units, the total quantity of corn fed rose about a third in the five years.

# Government Programs Help Keep Exports High

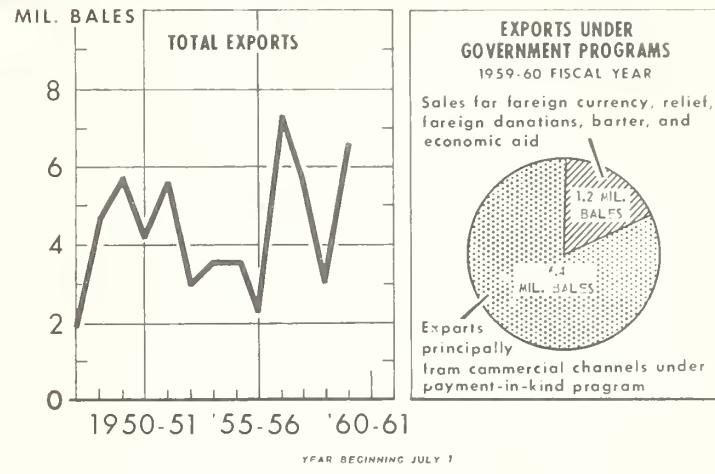
## 1959-60 Wheat Exports Near All-Time Record



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NEG. 8178-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## 1959-60 Cotton Exports Near the Postwar Peak



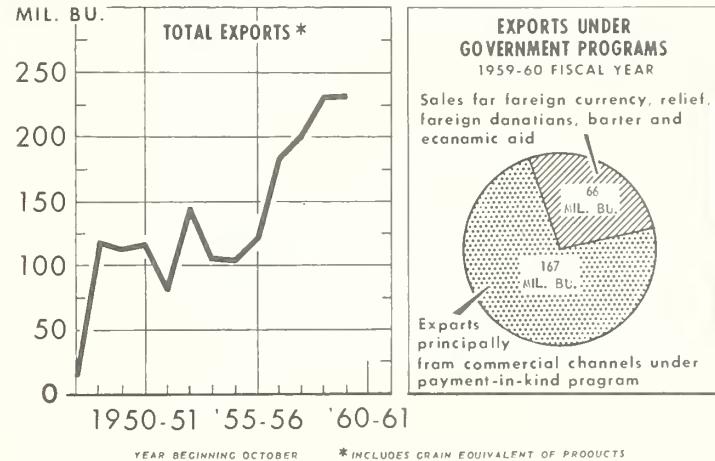
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NEG. 8179-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Although showing wide year-to-year variations, exports of both wheat and cotton have been at high levels during the postwar period. The average yearly export of 410 million bushels of wheat during the 1947-60 period was 38 percent of total disappearance, while cotton exports of 4 1/2 million bales averaged 34 percent of total disappearance. Exports of corn have risen sharply during the postwar period. The 230 million bushels estimated to have been exported in 1959-60 was a little less than 6 percent of total use.

Government programs have been a major factor in the export market for wheat, cotton and corn the last several years. In 1959-60, government programs were involved in all of the exports of wheat and cotton and most of the corn.

## Exports of Corn Increase Rapidly

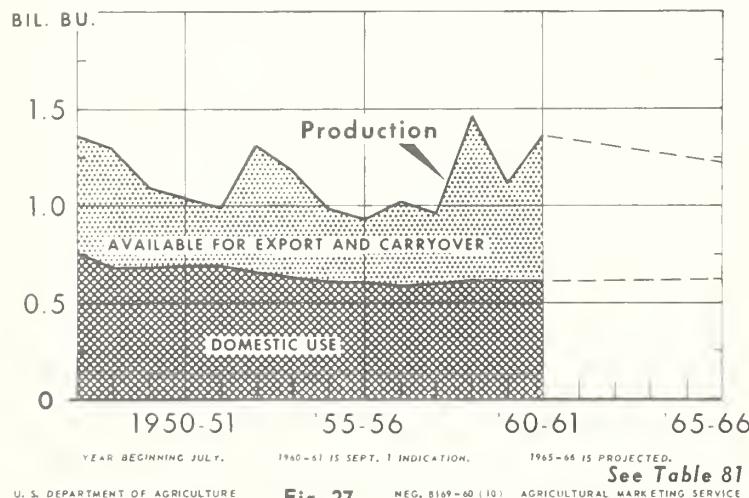


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NEG. 8180-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

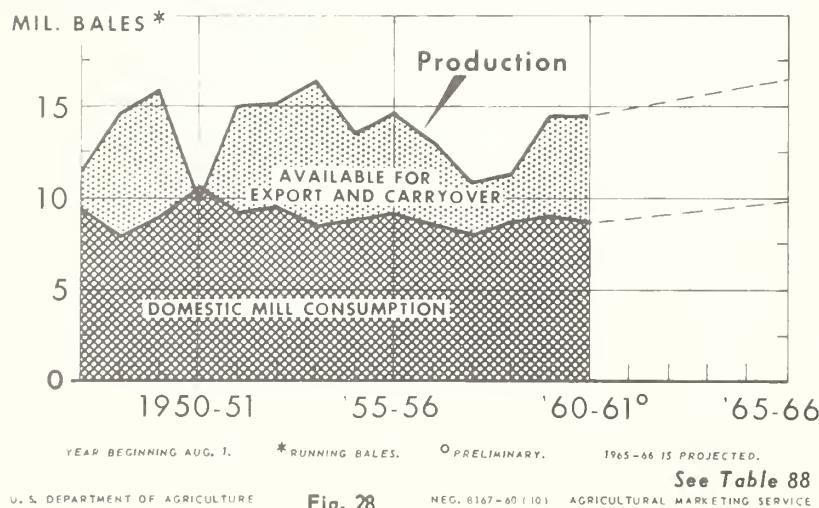
# Projections Indicate Output To Stay High Compared with Domestic Use

## Projected Wheat Crop Double Domestic Use

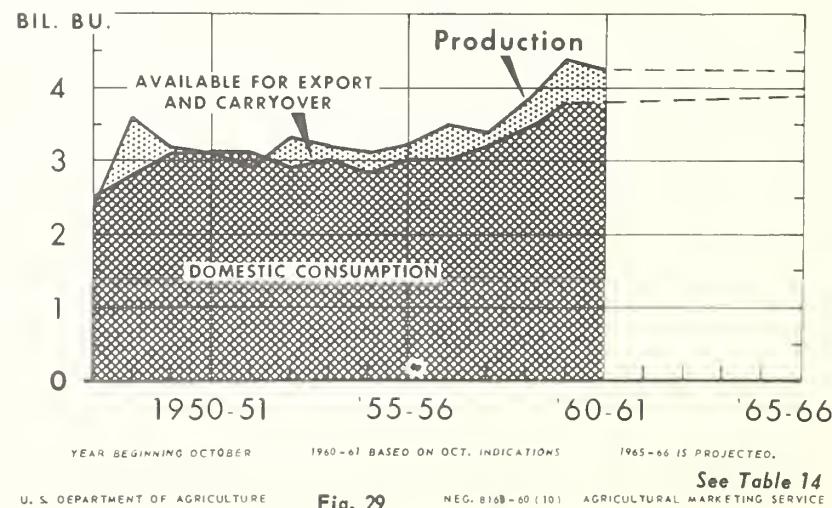


The three charts on this page project production and domestic consumption to 1965, under certain assumptions. Even if wheat acreage remains at the level of recent years and yields are below the high 1960 level, the 1965 crop would exceed projected domestic use by nearly 600 million bales. This would leave that amount for export or addition to stocks. The projection for cotton shows production increasing at a slightly greater rate than domestic use, leaving close to 7 million bales for export or carryover. For corn, about the same production and a slight rise in disappearance are projected, leaving a slightly smaller quantity for export or addition to stocks than in 1959-60.

## Projected Cotton Crop Well Above Mill Use



## Projected Corn Crop Exceeds Domestic Use

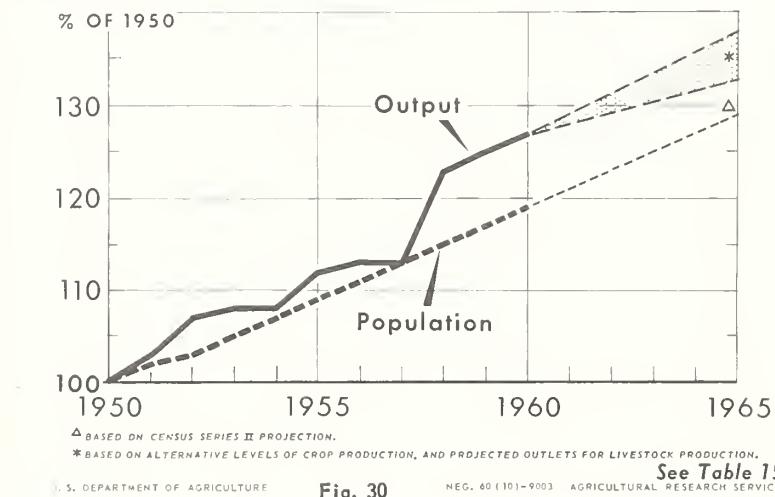


## FARM PRODUCTION, COSTS, AND RESOURCES

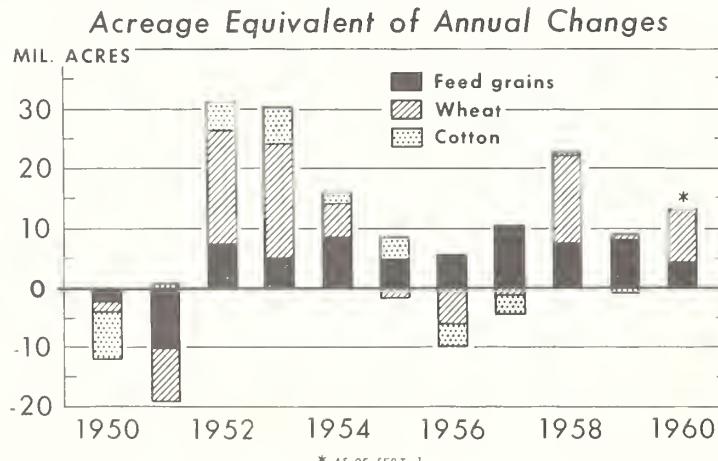
*Section*

# Big Supplies Still Pressing on Farmers' Prices

## Farm Output Up Faster than Population During 1950's



## 1960 Increase in Carryovers Produced on 13 Million Acres

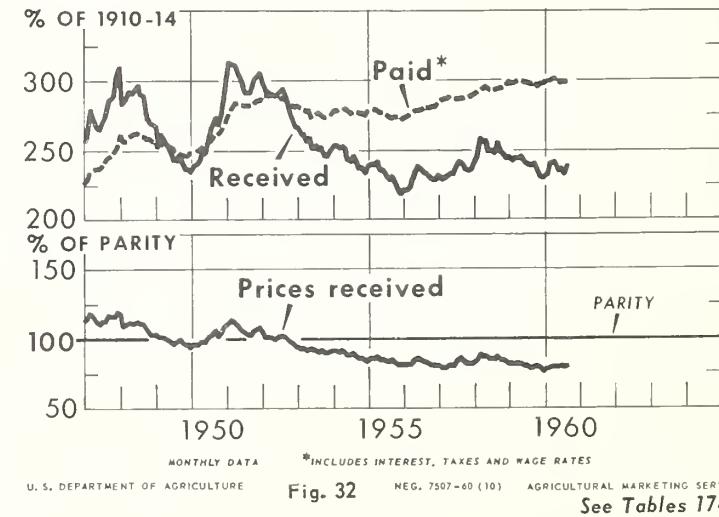


Farm output in the 1950's rose faster than U. S. population--27 percent compared with 19 percent. Current productive capacity is such that with average weather, increases in farm output may continue to press on market outlets through the mid-1960's. Barring widespread drought or more effective adjustment programs, we may have further additions to our surplus stocks of farm products.

For example, although next year's carryover stocks of cotton are expected to be about the same as this year, excess wheat and feed grains are in sight. Production from about 9 million acres of wheat and 4 million acres of feed grains are expected to go into increases in stocks next year.

Heavy production has continued to put pressure on farmers' prices the last several years, despite generally strong domestic demand and high exports. On the other hand, prices paid by farmers have been edging up since World War II.

## Farmers' Prices Near 1959 Level



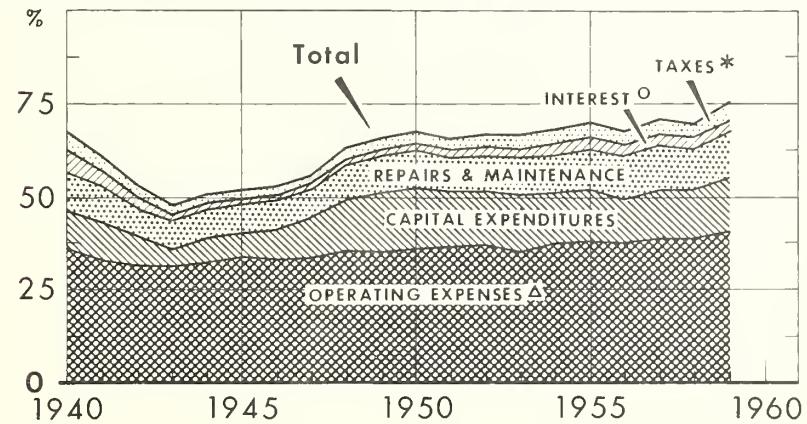
# High Costs Still Squeezing Net Farm Income

Besides the worsening of price-cost relationships, the proportion of purchased inputs has increased steadily. These made up 63 percent of all inputs in 1959, as compared with 45 percent in 1940.

Another measure of the financial problem facing the farm operator is the increasing share of cash farm income used to replace and maintain capital equipment, and to pay current operating expenses, interest and taxes. These totaled 68 percent of cash farm income in 1940, dropped to around 50 percent in the mid 1940's, then climbed to 75 percent by 1959. All of these items have registered increases since 1945, with the biggest rise centered in capital expenditures, repairs, and maintenance. Together, these took only 11 percent of cash farm income at the low point in 1943; they totaled 26 percent in 1959.

Operator's total net income per farm in 1959 was below that for 1958, but about the same as the level that prevailed in the 5-year period 1953-57. Except for 1958, returns per farm have stayed about the same, despite increases in average size of farm and expansion in the volume of production.

## Cash Outlays Take Growing Share of Gross Farm Income



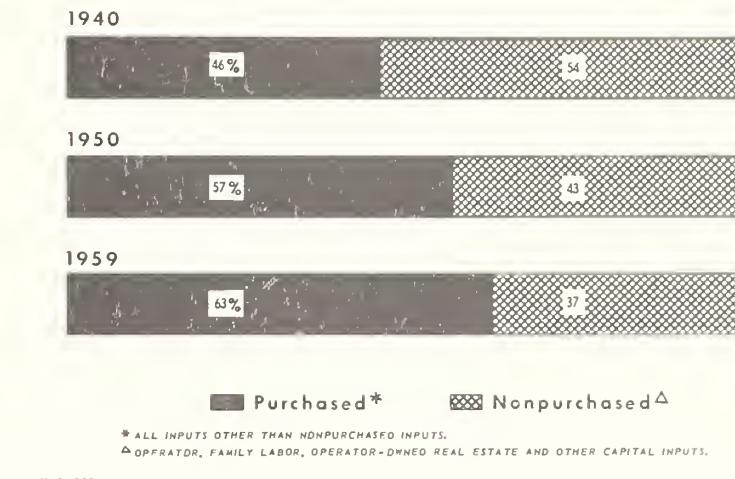
See Table 19

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Fig. 34

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## Farmers Now Purchase 63 Percent of Inputs



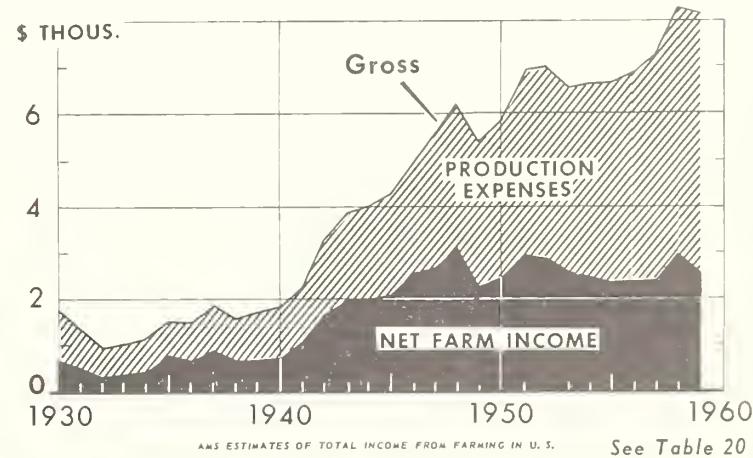
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 33

NEG. 60 (10)-9007

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## 1959 Net Income Per Farm Below 1958 but Near 1954-57 Level



See Table 20

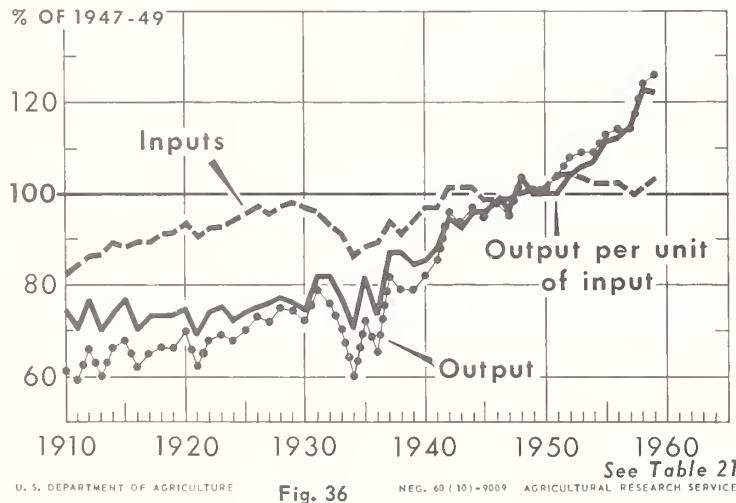
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 35

NEG. 60 (2)-2339 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

# Agricultural Productivity Continues Uptrend

## Farm Output Rises Faster than Inputs



Volume of output has risen by more than one-fourth since 1950, with only a slight increase in the total quantity of inputs used in farm production. Crop yields have increased rapidly since 1954, and further increases are expected by the mid 1960's.

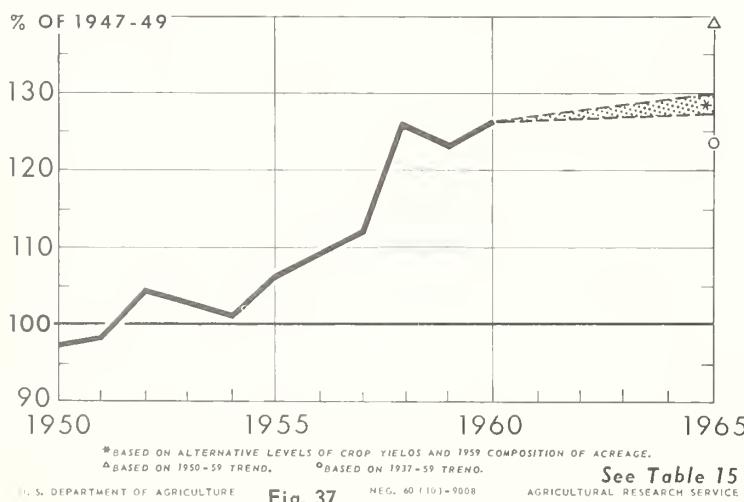
Substitution of purchased inputs for land and particularly for farm labor is one big reason for the rise in output per unit of total inputs. More and better machines continue to replace labor and boost production. Power and machinery made up 22 percent of all inputs in 1959, but only 10 percent in 1940. We now have more than four times as many cornpickers on farms as in 1945, more than 14 times as many forage harvesters, and more than 15 times as many pickup balers.

Heavier applications and more widespread use of fertilizers helped greatly to increase crop yields, giving a larger output on fewer acres with less labor. Potash use is now 3 times the 1945 level, and nitrogen use more than 4 times that of 15 years ago.

More general use of pesticides and insecticides cut production losses. A wide variety of products and services, many of them practically unknown just a few short years ago, now are in common use on U. S. farms.

Cropland used per unit of output declined by one-third and farm labor per unit of output by nearly two-thirds since 1940. Labor accounted for 56 percent of total inputs in 1940, but had dropped to 29 percent by 1959. Real estate inputs (land and service buildings) made up about 15 percent of total inputs in both 1940 and 1959.

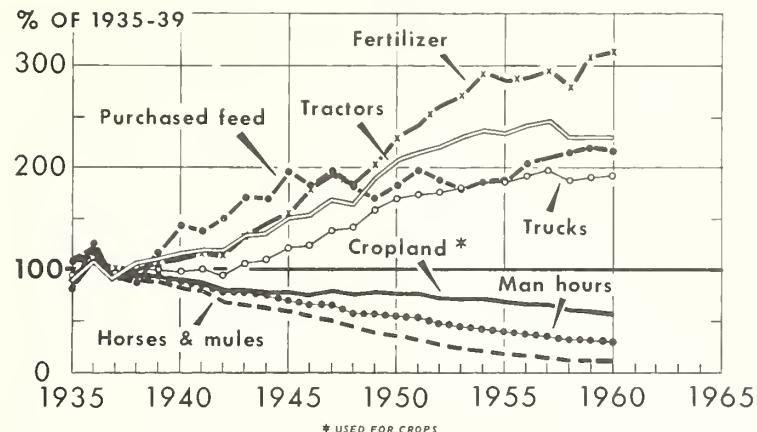
## Production Per Acre Steps Up in 1950's



# Purchased Inputs Rise as Land and Labor Decrease

## Purchased Inputs Increase More than Farm Output

Per Unit of Farm Output



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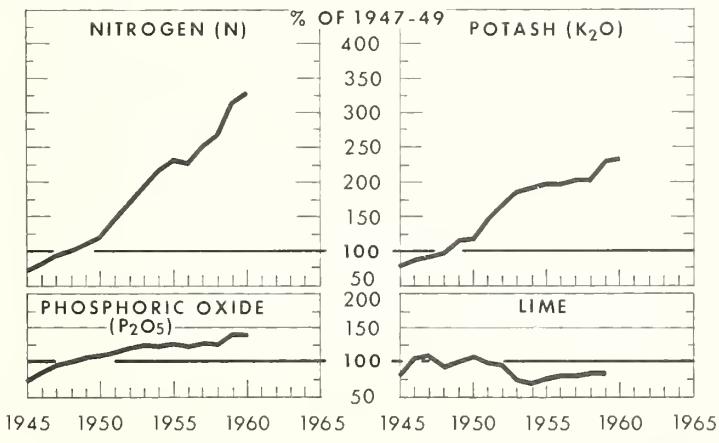
Fig. 38

NEG. 60 (10)-2210

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 22

## Fertilizer Use Up; Nitrogen and Potash Increase Sharply



FISCAL YEAR BASIS, EXCEPT LIME WHICH IS ON CALENDAR YEAR.

See Table 23

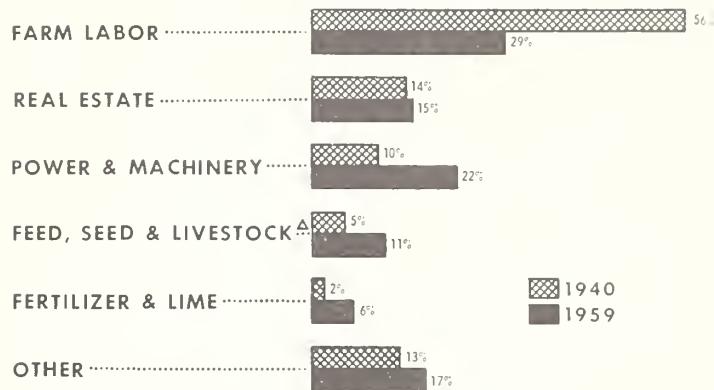
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 40

NEG. 60 (10)-9001 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Labor Makes Up Decreasing Percentage of Total Inputs

As Percentages of Total Inputs\*



\* BASED ON 1947-49 PRICE WEIGHTS

△ EXCLUDES VALUE OF INTERFARM TRANSACTIONS

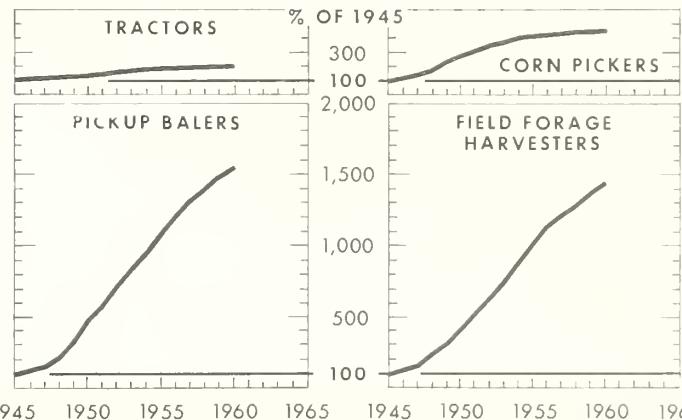
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Fig. 39

NEG. 60 (10)-9004 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Number of Newer Kinds of Farm Machines Up Sharply

Percent Change in Numbers Since 1945



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Fig. 41

NEG. 60 (10)-9002 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

See Table 24

# Farm Size and Production Assets Continue to Increase

## Number of Big-volume Farms Still Increasing

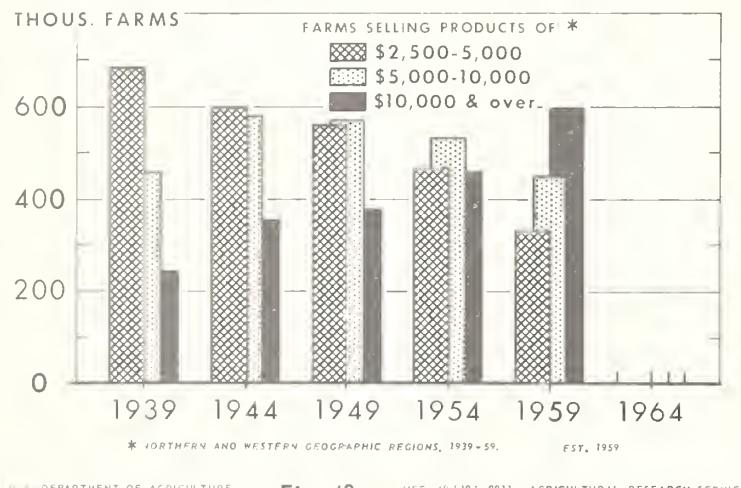


Fig. 42

## Production Assets Per Farm a Record in 1960

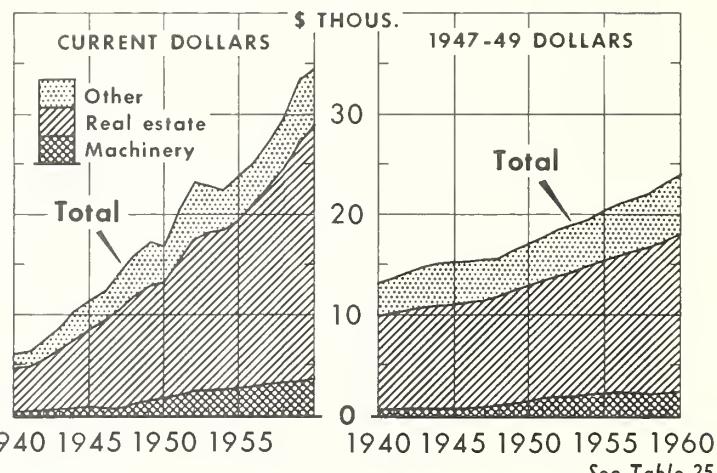


Fig. 43

## Production Assets Average \$21,303 Per Worker in 1960

Average Value Per Farm Worker

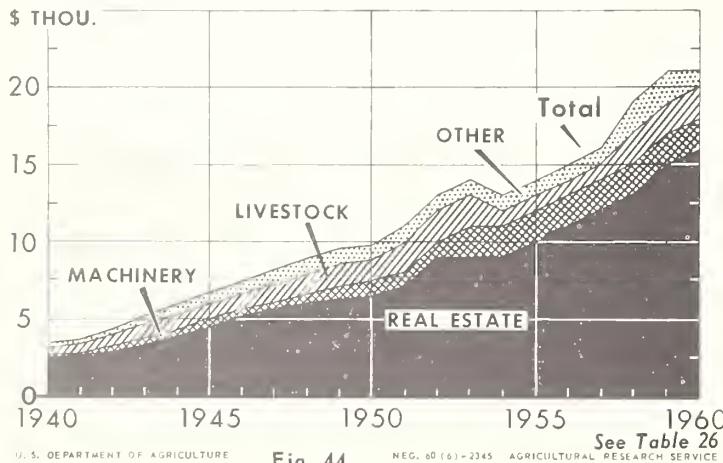


Fig. 44

## Production Assets Per Dollar Of Net Farm Income Increase

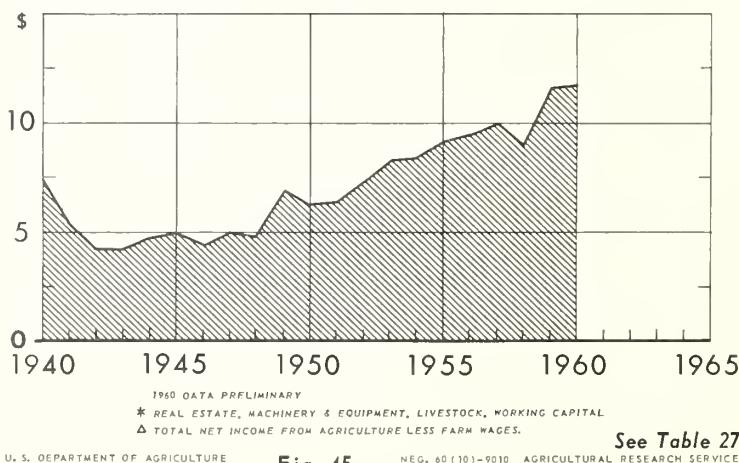


Fig. 45

# Farm Debts Rising Faster than Assets

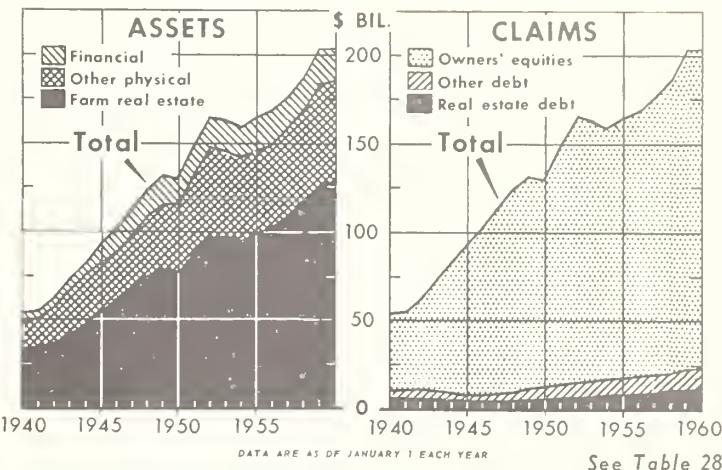
Along with changes in production methods and increases in output has come a steady trend toward fewer and larger farms. Preliminary estimates indicate that, in the northern and western regions, the number of farms selling products worth \$10,000 or more in 1959 was nearly 60 percent greater than in 1949. On the other hand, the number of farms selling between \$2,500 and \$5,000 worth of products dropped more than 40 percent.

The increase in farm size, together with the general increase in prices, resulted in a nearly 6-fold increase in average investment per farm since 1940. Even when production assets are valued in constant prices, the increase per farm in this 20-year period amounted to 80 percent. Assets per farm worker increased even more because the number of workers declined. In 1960, the investment per worker was more than \$21,000.

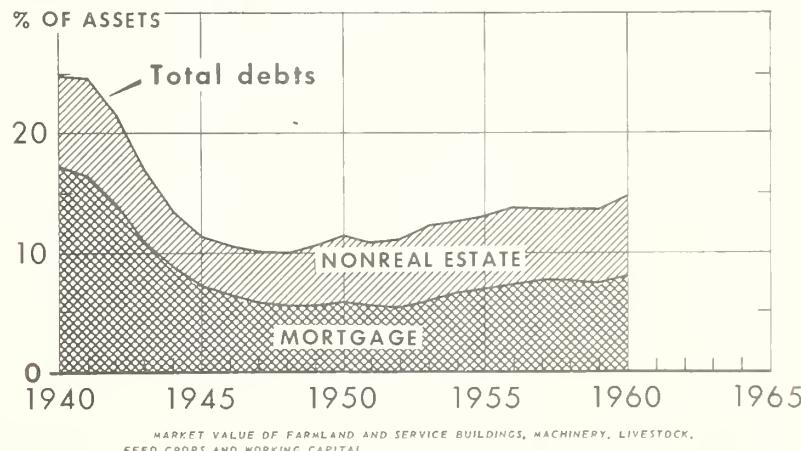
Much of the increase in the value of production assets occurred in prices of farm real estate. This rise persisted without corresponding increases in net farm income, so the total asset value associated with a dollar of net income is now nearly double that of the early 1950's. Consequently, the rate of return on capital has declined to the lowest level in several decades. If this condition persists debts incurred to purchase farms at present prices will be more difficult to pay off out of farm earnings than in the past.

Higher prices for real estate and larger investments in machinery and equipment contributed to the rise in total debts to nearly \$23 billion in 1960. Although this amount is still small in relation to the total value of assets, it is the highest since the mid-1940's. Nonreal estate debts have increased slightly more than has mortgage debt.

## Increase in Total Farm Assets Slows



## Farm Debts Up but Still Low in Relation to Assets

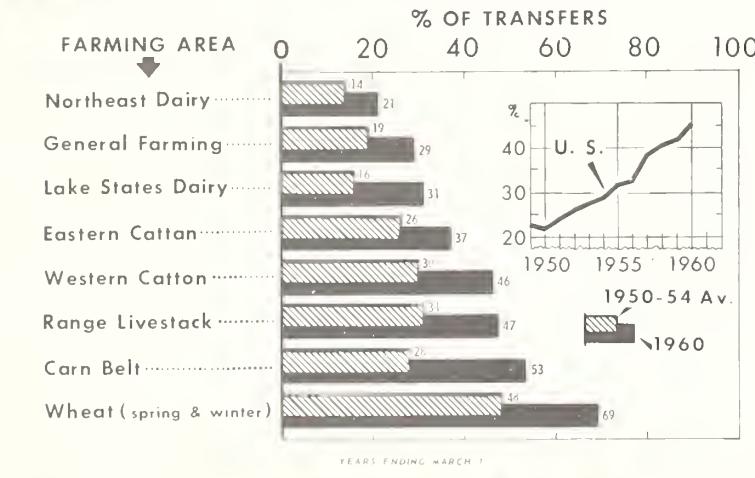


# Purchases for Enlargement Big Factor in Farm Real Estate Market

Strong demand from established farmers for additional land to enlarge their farms helped push land prices to a record high in relation to farm income. When additional land can be operated with present equipment and labor, returns often support a higher price for land than a beginning farmer could pay. Nationally, 45 percent of the transfers in 1959-60 were for farm enlargement, about double the proportion a decade ago. The increase in such purchases has been particularly large in the Corn Belt and Western Cotton areas.

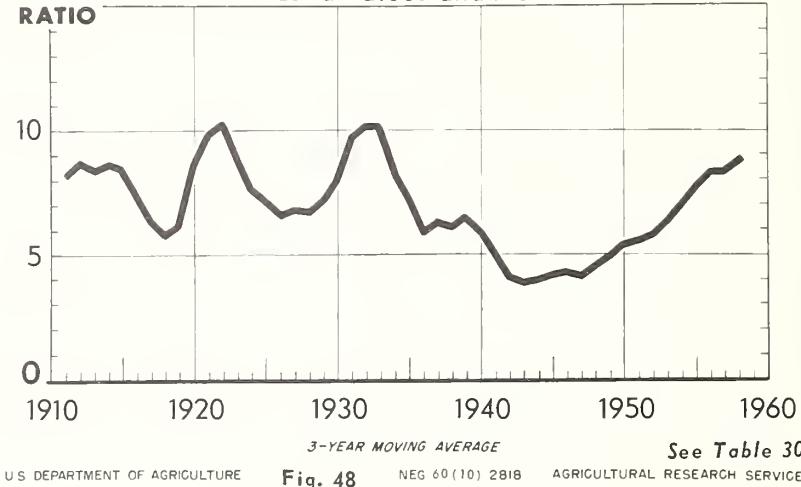
High land prices have encouraged both sellers and buyers to use land contracts as a means of financing land transfers. About a fourth of all transfers, and nearly two-fifths of the transfers involving credit in 1959-60, were financed by land contracts rather than conventional mortgages. Contracts are widely used in the Northern Plains States and the West, and have increased in importance most in the Corn Belt and Lake States.

## Larger Share of Transfers Are for Farm Enlargement

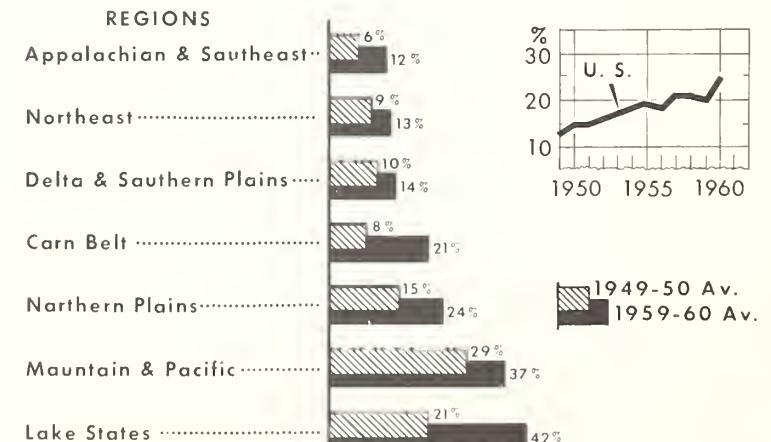


## Land Values Are High in Relation to Net Farm Income

Ratio between Land Values and Net Farm Income



## Land Contracts Widely Used To Finance Land Purchases



## FAMILY LIVING IN LOW-INCOME RURAL AREAS

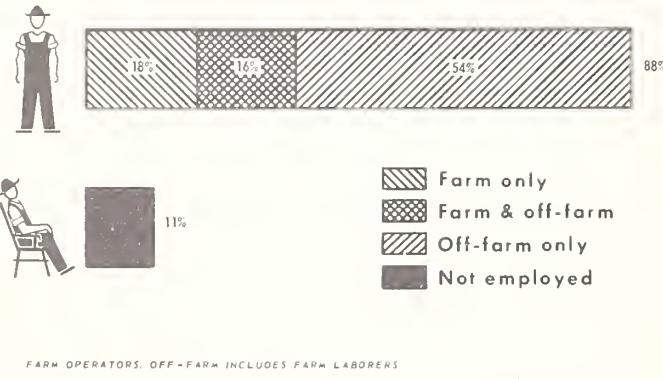
*Section*

# Many Family Heads in Rural Low-income Areas Have Off-farm Jobs

## Third of Open Country Families

### In 3 Ohio Counties Are Farmers

Low-Income Rural Area in Ohio, 1959-60



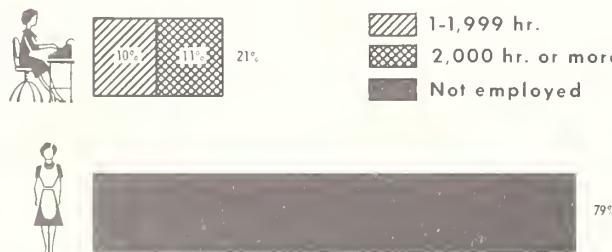
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 51

NEG. 60 (9)-5644 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Fifth of Wives in Open Country Families Have Jobs

Low-Income Rural Area in Ohio, 1959-60



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Fig. 52

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Many family heads in low-income rural areas work at nonfarm jobs, either as their only means of earning a living or to supplement income from farming. In three low-income counties in Ohio, two-thirds of the open-country families did no farming in 1959-60. The heads of 54 percent of the open country families worked only at off-farm jobs and 11 percent were retired or without work for other reasons. Only one-third operated a farm, and about half of these also held off-farm jobs.

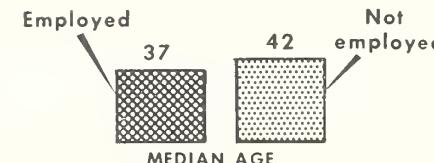
Wives in many of these Ohio families helped earn the living. One-fifth of the wives reported some employment outside the home during the year, and about half of these worked full time.

Farm wives in an eastern Iowa community who were employed in nonfarm work were, on the average, younger than nonemployed farm wives. The employed wives were also less likely to have young children at home, were more mobile, and had lower levels of living before they started to work.

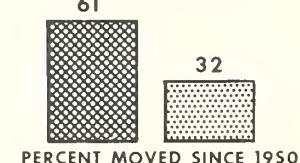
## Employed Wives Younger, More Mobile, than the Unemployed

Eastern Iowa, 1958

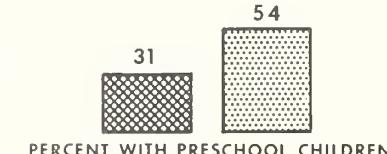
*They are younger*



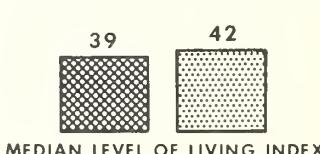
*They are more mobile*



*Fewer have young children at home*



*Their level of living is lower*



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NEG. 8096-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 53

# Levels of Family Living Depressed in Rural Low-income Areas

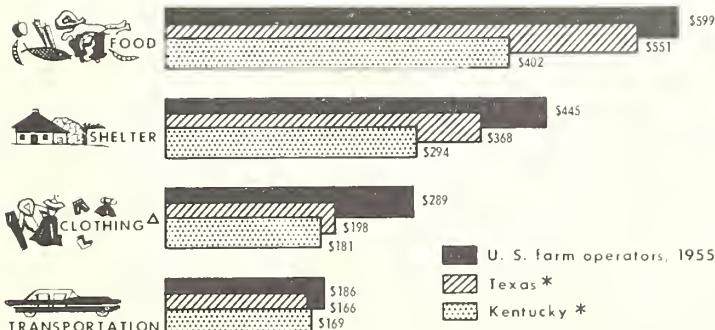
In some areas, rural incomes are so low as to constitute a problem to the area and to the economy as a whole. Some families in these areas may have good incomes, but the number is relatively small and proportionately more are low on the income scale.

When the average income of an area is low, the standard of living is also low and the level of living of high-income as well as low-income families is depressed. At a given income level, families in such areas spend less than those in more affluent areas. Of the two low-income areas charted, the Kentucky area had the lower average income, \$2,018 (in 1955 dollars) compared with \$2,491 in the Texas area.

Not all categories of family living are affected equally by the income level of the area. Spending on the automobile tends to be little affected but spending for clothing reacts sharply. The degree to which spending for food is affected also is influenced by the amount of home production in the area.

## Spending in Rural Low-income Areas Well Below U. S. Average

### U. S. Farm and Two Low-income Rural Areas



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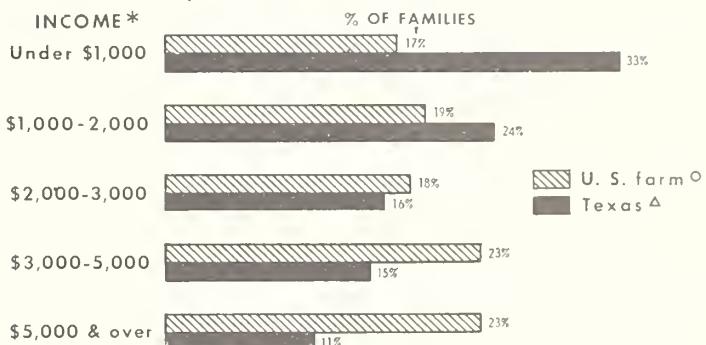
Fig. 55

NEG. 60 (9)-5657 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

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## This Is Income Pattern in A Rural Low-income Area

### U. S. Farm, Texas Low-income Rural Area, 1958



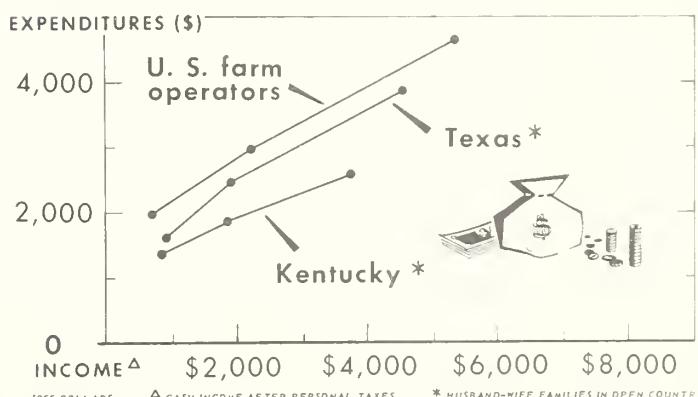
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 54

NEG. 60 (9)-5651 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Effect of Area Income Level On Spending Pattern Varies

### U. S. Farm and Two Low-income Rural Areas



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Fig. 56

NEG. 60 (9)-5653 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

# Rural Families Live Better than Incomes or Expenditures Indicate

## Value of Goods and Services Used Exceeds Income or Expenditures

Low-Income Rural Area in Ky., 1956-57

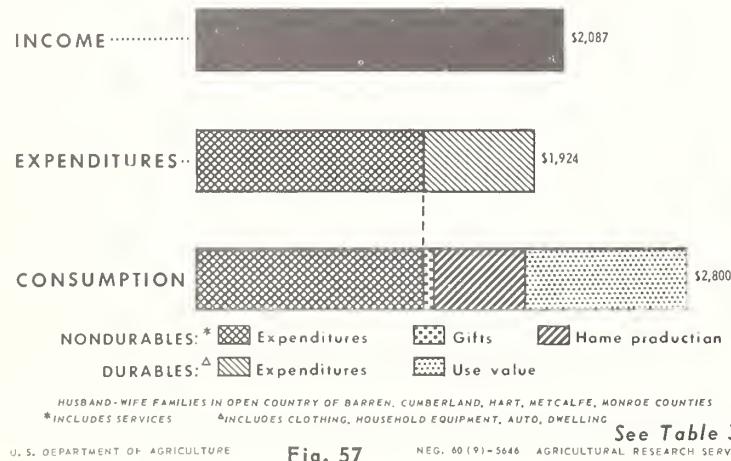


Fig. 57

## Value of Food, Shelter, Clothing Consumed Exceeds Amount Spent

Low-Income Rural Area in Ky., 1956-57

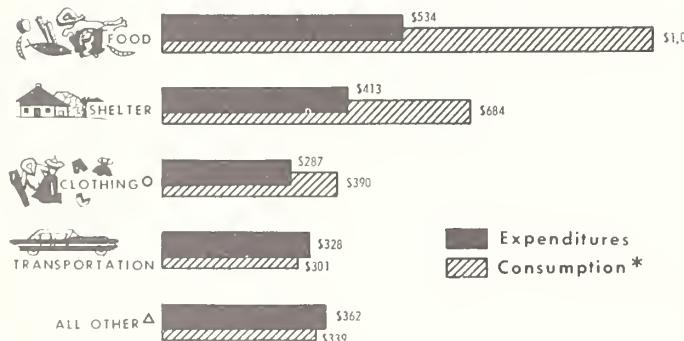


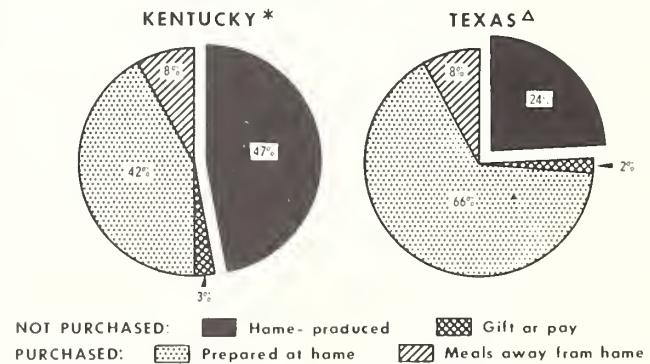
Fig. 58

Part of the family's spending in any year is for goods and services that are used up more or less immediately. Families also obtain some nondurables as gift or pay, and rural families produce a considerable though variable amount for their own use in the form of food and fuel.

A smaller part of the year's expenditures are for goods that are not used up completely within the year. The value of furnishings and equipment consumed during the year is less than the amount spent on these items, for most rural families are increasing their inventories of household equipment and cars. Home sewing, however, adds something above the cost of materials to the value of the clothing supply. The use value of the home also usually exceeds the direct outlays made on it and always exceeds repairs and insurance, the only direct expenses assigned the farm home in the division of expenses between the farm and the family in income and expenditure studies.

## Importance of Home-produced Food Varies Between Areas

Low-Income Areas in Ky. and Texas



See Table 32

Fig. 59

# Age Distribution Affects Levels of Living in Low-income Areas

Peaks in incomes, expenditures, and value of consumption are reached at approximately the same phase in the family life cycle. When this peak is passed, income tends to fall off rapidly, expenditures somewhat less rapidly, and the value of consumption least rapidly.

The building up of inventories of durable goods by young families contributes to the peaking of expenditures. During this phase, depreciation is lower than current expenditure. Older families spend much less on durables, but the depreciation on the stock previously acquired continues and exceeds current expenditures. This contributes to the greater stability of consumption.

Total spending decreases sharply as families age but spending for medical care tends to increase. As a result, older families spend a much larger proportion of their budgets than young families on medical care. Some other categories of expenditure also increase in importance with age, but none to the same extent.

## Young Families Add to Furnishings Stocks; Old Families Reduce Them

Low-Income Areas in Ky. and Texas

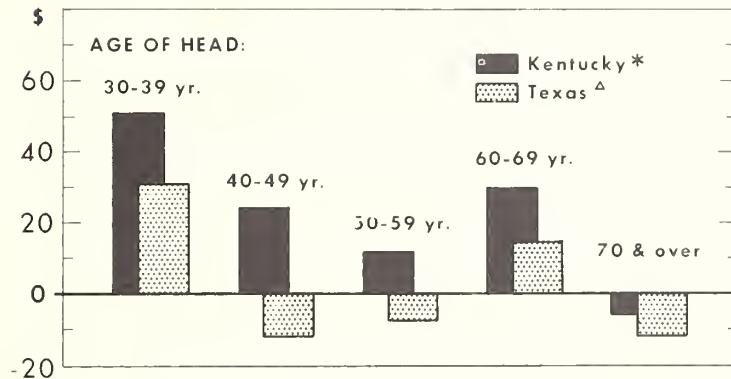


Fig. 61

See Table 33

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NEG. 60 (9)-5649 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Consumption Holds Up Better than Income or Spending as Families Age

Low-Income Rural Area in Ky., 1956-57

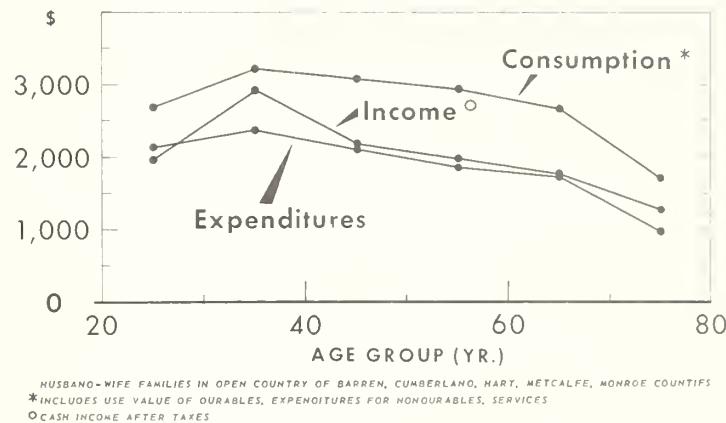


Fig. 60

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 60 (9)-5652 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

## Medical Care Looms Larger in Budget as Family Head Ages

Low-Income Rural Area in Ky., 1956-57

AGE OF HEAD:

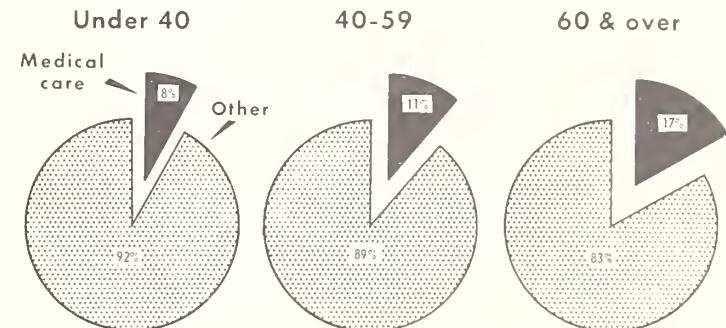


Fig. 62

See Table 34

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 60 (9)-5650 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

# Farm Diets Better than Nonfarm in Low-income Rural Areas

Diets of low-income rural nonfarm families in 1955 were less adequate than those of farm families at the same income level. This is largely due to greater home production by farm families. Seventy percent of the rural nonfarm families had diets that failed to meet the National Research Council's allowances for one or more nutrients, compared to 56 percent of the farm families. Rural nonfarm diets tended to be deficient in more nutrients than farm diets.

Farm families were more likely than nonfarm families to home produce milk, meat, poultry, and vegetables. Gardens were the main source of home-produced food for rural nonfarm families.

Few families with food valued at less than \$4 per person per week had nutritionally adequate diets. A third of the rural nonfarm and a fifth of the farm families did not buy or produce enough food to bring the total value above this level.

## Most Low-income Farm Families Produce Food for Home Use

Rural Families With Incomes Under \$2,000, 1954

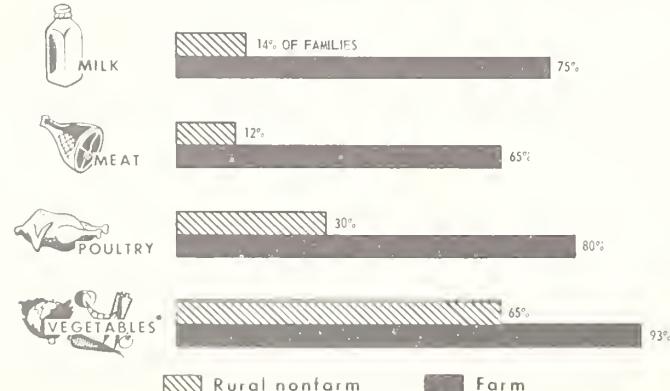
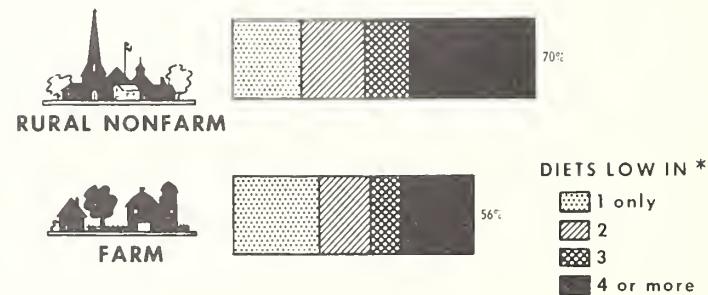


Fig. 64

## Fewer Farm Than Nonfarm Families Have Diets Low in Nutrients

Rural Families with Incomes Under \$2,000, 1955

### FAMILIES



SPRING 1955 \*BASED ON NRC DIETARY ALLOWANCES

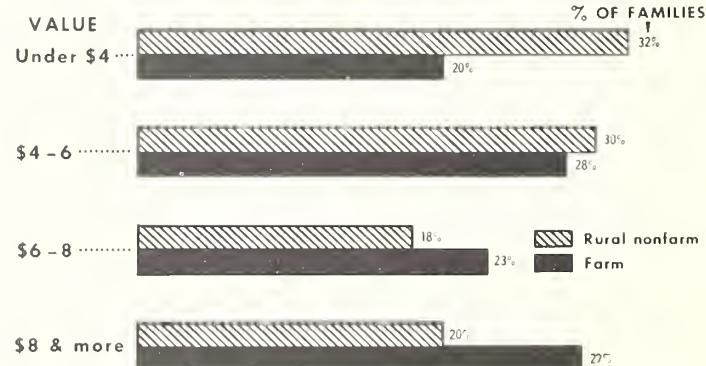
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Fig. 63

## Value of Food Per Person Higher For Farm than Nonfarm Families

Rural Families With Incomes Under \$2,000, 1955



SPRING 1955

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 60 (9)-5655 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

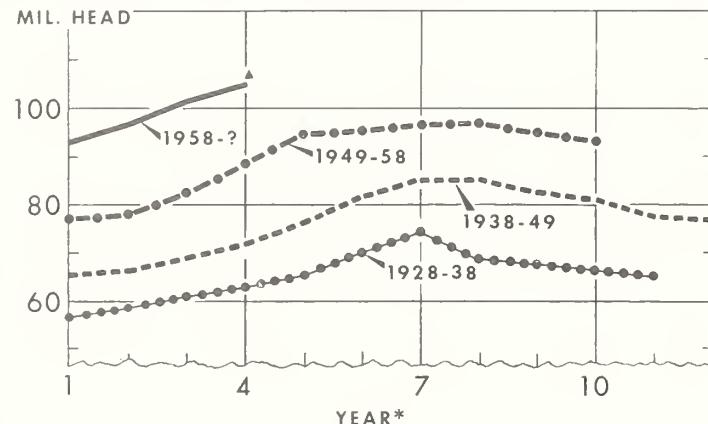
Fig. 65

*Section*

## THE FARM COMMODITIES

# Rising Cattle Numbers Bringing Increased Slaughter, Lower Prices

## Cattle Cycle Now in Third Year of Increase

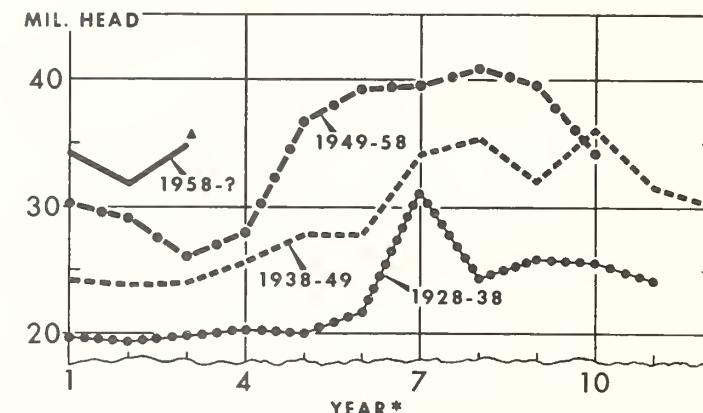


\*YEAR OF CYCLE, BEGINNING WITH LOW IN NUMBERS ON FARMS.  
ESTIMATED  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8127-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 66

See Table 35

## Cyclical Rise in Cattle Slaughter Begins in 1960

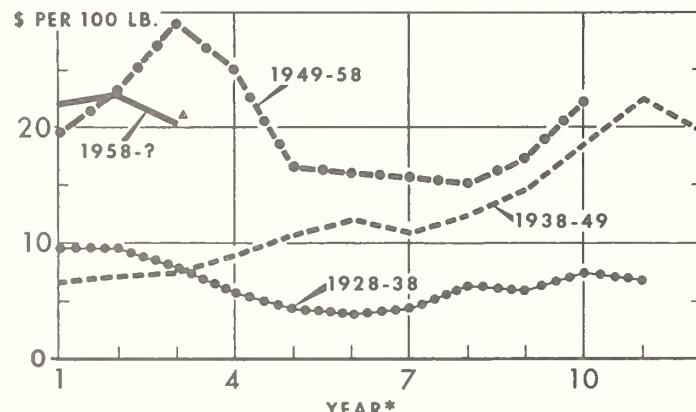


TOTAL SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE AND CALVES  
YEAR OF CYCLE, BEGINNING WITH LOW IN NUMBERS ON FARMS.  
ESTIMATED  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8128-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 67

See Table 35

## Beef Cattle Prices Turn Down in 1960

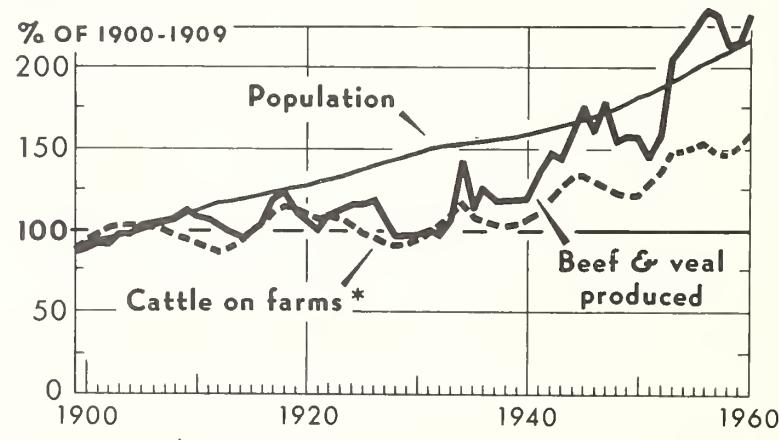


PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS  
YEAR OF CYCLE, BEGINNING WITH LOW IN NUMBERS ON FARMS.  
ESTIMATED  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8129-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 68

See Table 35

## Beef Production Near 1956 Peak



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Fig. 69

See Table 35

# Hog Production Declines in 1960, but Upturn Likely in 1961

The cattle inventory will set a new high next January. The increase this year brings the total gain since January 1958 to over 11 million head, about the same increase as during the first 3 years of the last cycle. In the 3 previous cycles, the cattle herd increased for 7 years before decreasing, but may reach a peak sooner this time. In the present upswing virtually all the increase is in beef cattle.

Cattle slaughter often continues to decline after numbers turn upward due to withholding from slaughter for breeding or feeding. Slaughter this year is above last year, and the percentage of cows and heifers in slaughter is increasing. Sizable gains in slaughter are in prospect during the next few years.

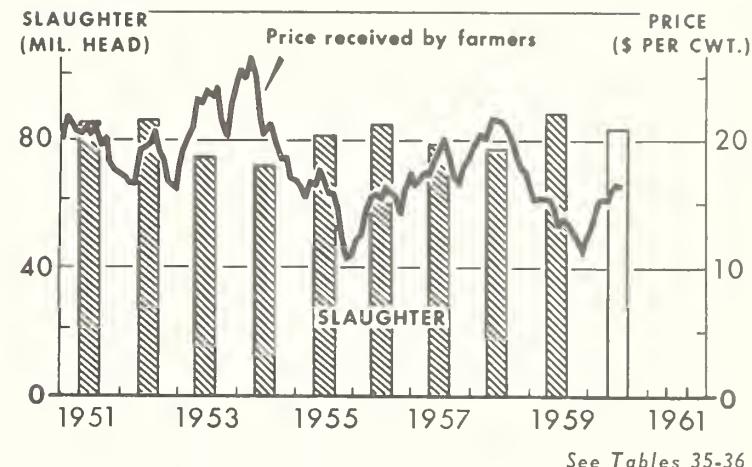
Cattle prices do not show as pronounced a cyclical pattern as do numbers and slaughter because they reflect not only the supply of cattle but also the general level of all commodity prices. When interest in expansion begins demand is strong for all classes of cattle. Later in the cycle, prices of feeder cattle and the lower grades of slaughter cattle are depressed more than those of higher grades. Eventually prices reach a point unfavorable to further expansions in numbers.

During the last 20 years, the number of cattle on farms has trended upward at about the same rate as population growth. Beef and veal production has risen much more than numbers of cattle and calves because our cattle herd has become more productive. Beef and veal output, both in total and per person, will set a new high next year and will probably continue to set new records for the next several years.

The downturn in farrowings late in 1959 resulted in fewer hogs for slaughter in 1960. Average prices to producers for hogs have trended upward for nearly a year, and since June have been above a year earlier. For 1961, both prices and slaughter will likely average close to this year. The prospective increase in farrowings next spring is expected to be moderate. However, continued expansion at a time of increasing beef supplies probably would mean significantly lower hog prices in 1962.

Average prices to farmers for beef cattle and lambs have traced similar patterns since 1950, though lamb prices have declined relative to cattle. During the next few years, lamb prices may at times be above beef cattle although both will probably be below current levels.

## Hog Prices Up as Slaughter Declines



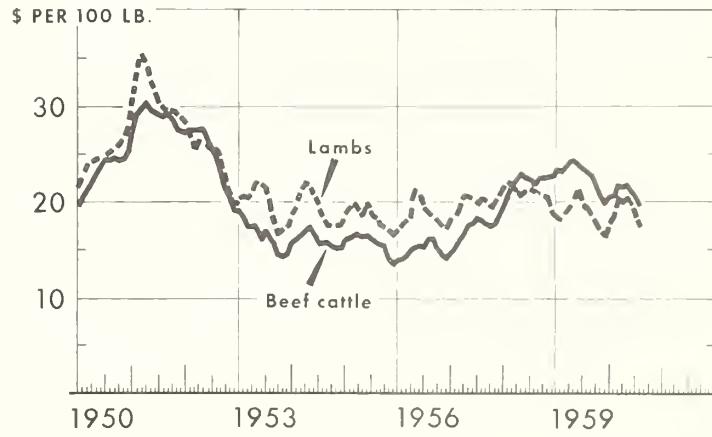
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 70

NEG. 6043-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Tables 35-36

## Prices of Beef Cattle and Lambs Show Similar Trends



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NEG. 8073-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 36

Fig. 71

# Decline in Number of Milk Cows Slows Down

## Census Shows Another Drop in Dairy Farms

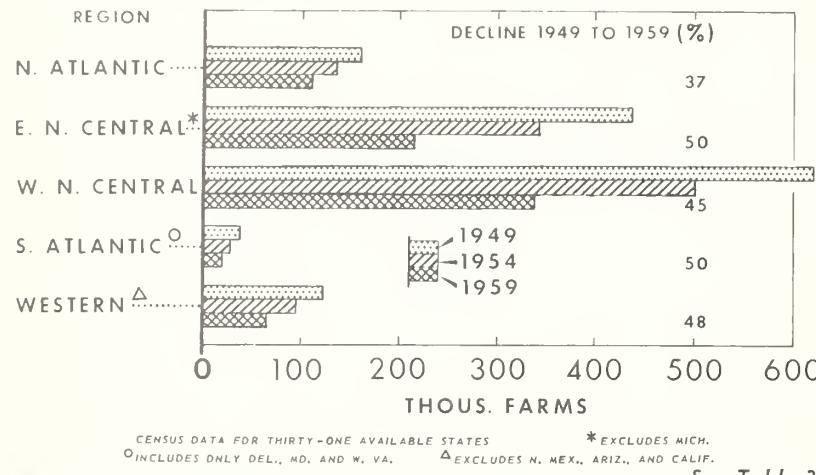


Fig. 72

See Table 37

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8150-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Lower Beef Prices a Factor in Slower Decline in Milk Cows

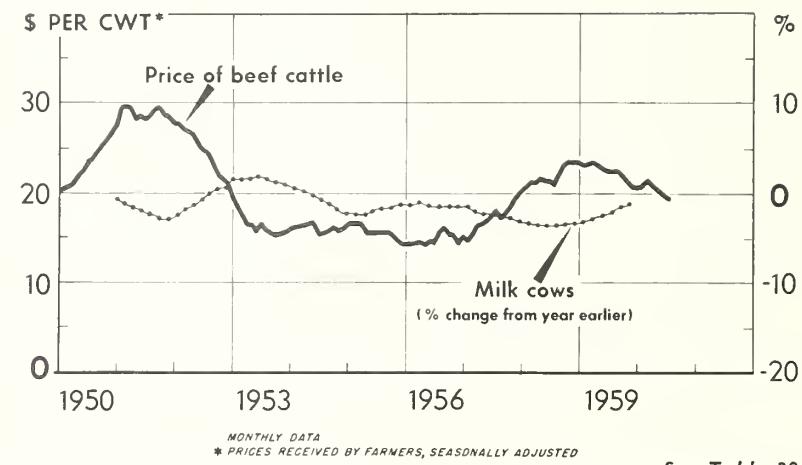


Fig. 73

See Table 38

## Value of Beef Consumed Per Person Up, Milk Down

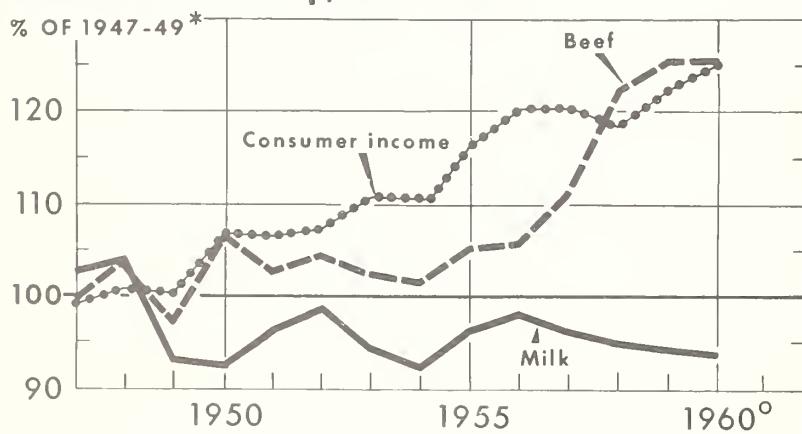


Fig. 74

See Table 39

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8083-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Milk Receipts Up as Prices And Volume Rise Slightly

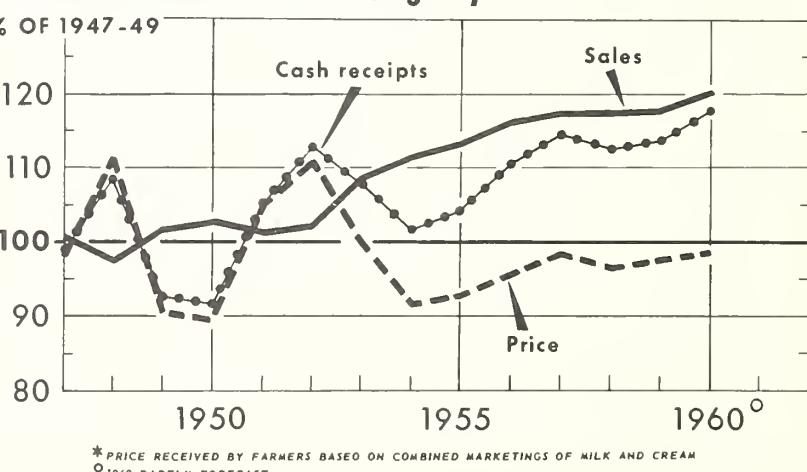
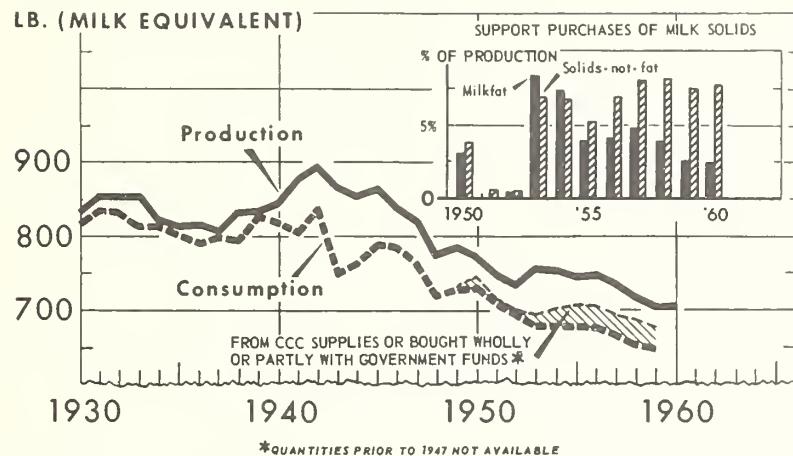


Fig. 75

See Table 40

# Milk Output Lags Behind Population Growth, but Still in Surplus

## Production and Use of Milk Per Person Is Declining



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 76

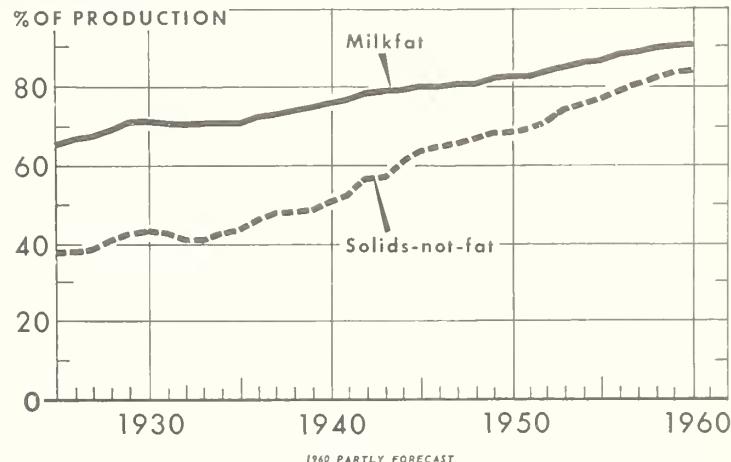
NEG. 8085-60 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Tables 41-42

See Table 43

## Farmers Selling Larger Share of Solids-not-fat



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 77

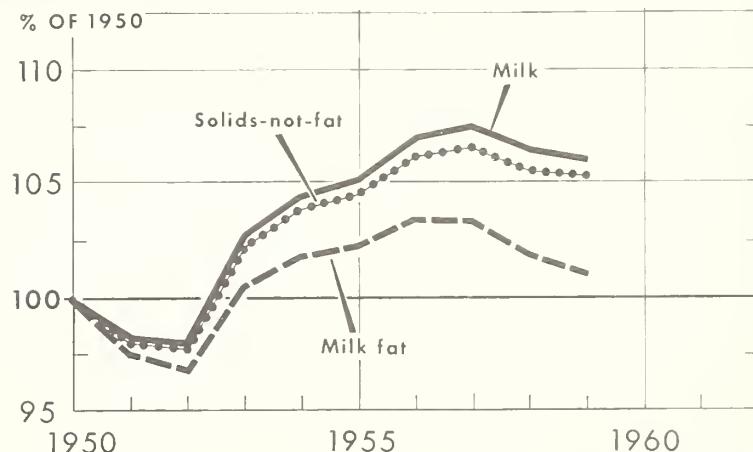
NEG. 8084-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

After declining slowly for two years, production of milk rose slightly this year. The number of milk cows continued its long-time downtrend, reflecting the continued exodus of farmers out of dairying. However, the rate of decline slowed, and output per cow increased.

Lower beef cattle prices in relation to milk prices was a major factor in the slower rate of decline in milk cow numbers, since many farmers had less incentive to shift out of dairying into the beef enterprise. However, the long-run decline in consumer demand for many milk products in relation to beef is continuing.

Milk production rose less this year than the rate of growth in population, and the downtrend in output per person continued. The surplus of milkfat, though smaller than in the mid-1950's, is still substantial and the surplus of solids-not-fat has changed little. There are two reasons for this: Production of milkfat has declined relative to output of solids-not-fat, and farmers are selling an increased proportion of the solids-not-fat produced.

## Proportion of Fat In Milk Decreasing



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 78

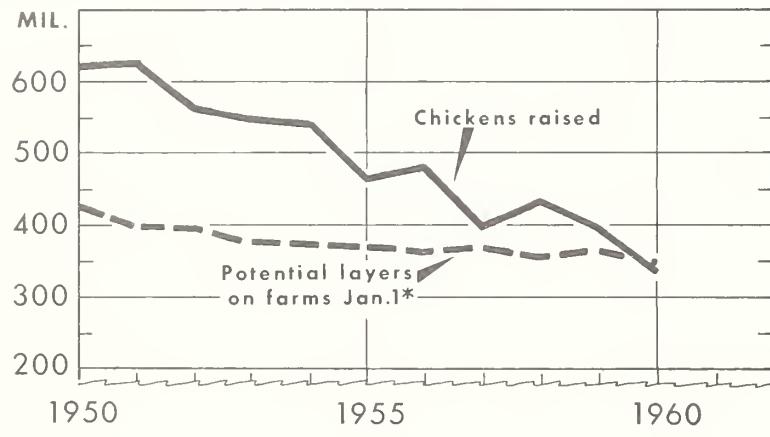
NEG. 7994-60 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 44

# Egg Prices Improve Over 1959 as Production Dips

## Laying Flocks Down Less Than Chickens Raised



\* LAYERS PLUS PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE.

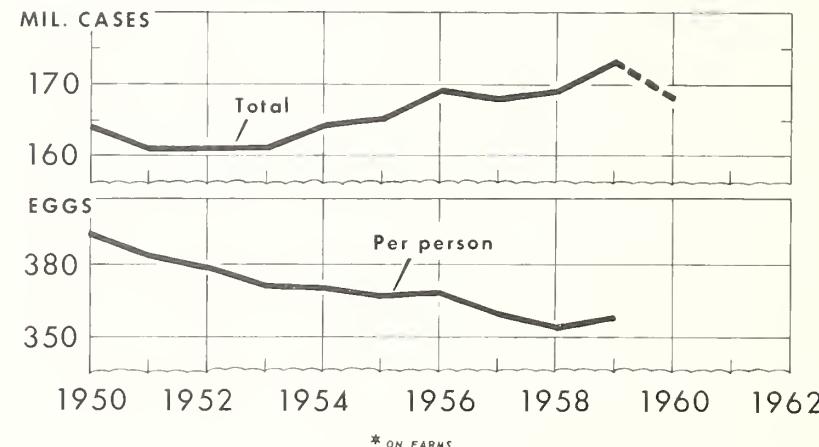
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 79

NEG. 8052-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 45

## Egg Supply Per Person Declines During 1950's



\* ON FARMS

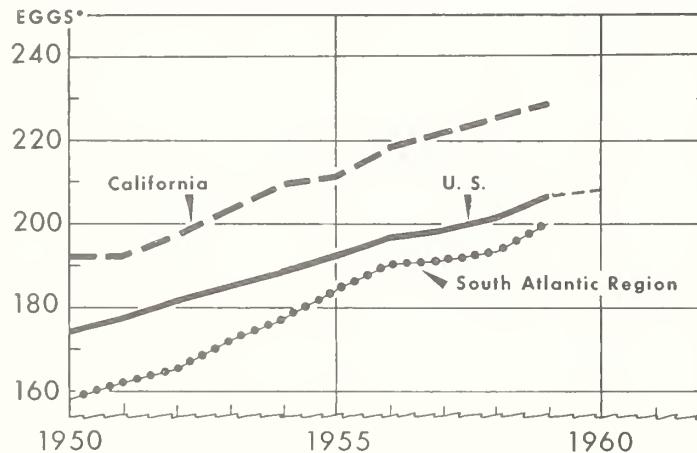
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 80

NEG. 8054-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 46

## Egg Production Per Layer Continues Upward Trend



\* PER AVERAGE LAYER KEPT DURING THE YEAR.

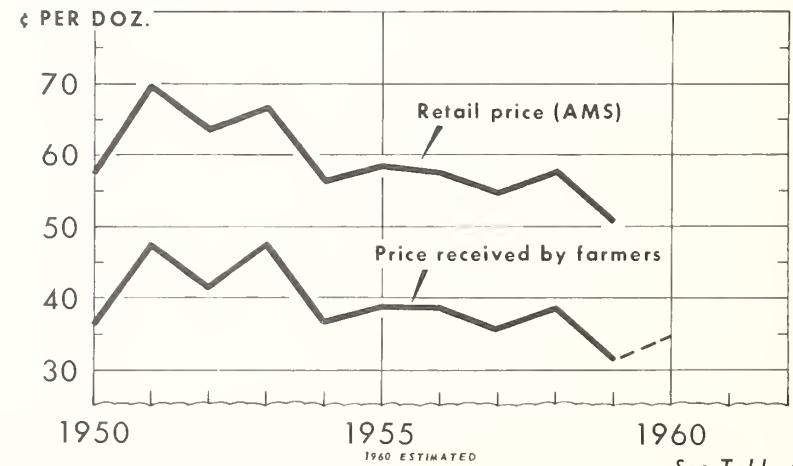
1960 ESTIMATED See Table 46

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 81

NEG. 8053-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Egg Price Trends Similar At Farm and Retail Levels



1960 ESTIMATED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 82

NEG. 8055-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 46

# Prices and Production of Poultry Meat Increase in 1960

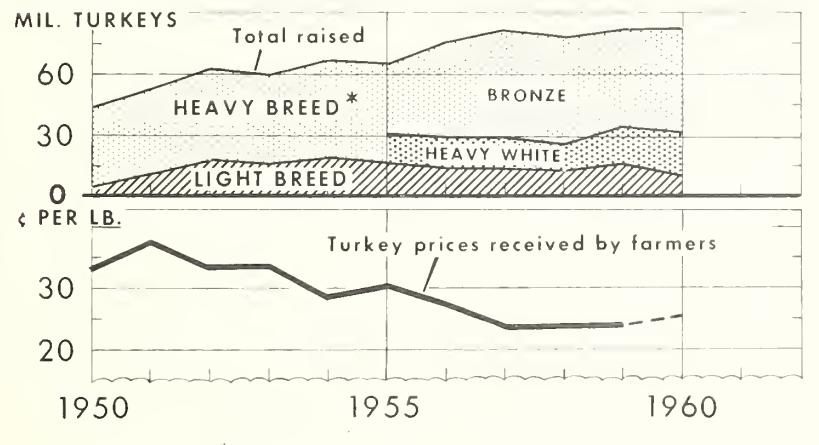
This year will average out relatively well for poultrymen. Prices are above 1959. Output of eggs is off slightly, broiler production is up modestly, and turkey production is about the same.

Reflecting the low egg prices of 1959, the number of egg-type chickens raised in 1960 declined for the second year to a record low. However, 1961 flock size will not fall as much as this suggests, because of the high proportion of sexed pullets among chickens raised and the retention of more hens for a second year. Rates of lay are likely to continue to rise.

Egg production in the first half of 1961 probably will be below 1960, but may be higher in the second half if this year's improved prices leads to an increase in chickens raised in 1961. Over the last decade, output has risen more slowly than population and the supply per person has declined. Nevertheless, prices have trended lower most of the period, indicating a declining demand for eggs.

Demand for poultry meat increased in 1960. Prices are averaging above 1959, despite larger supplies per person. In 1961, production of broilers and turkeys is likely to rise. These commodities may face increased competition from larger supplies of red meats.

## White Turkeys Increase Share of Total Output



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8057-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 84

## Broiler Output Up Again During 1960

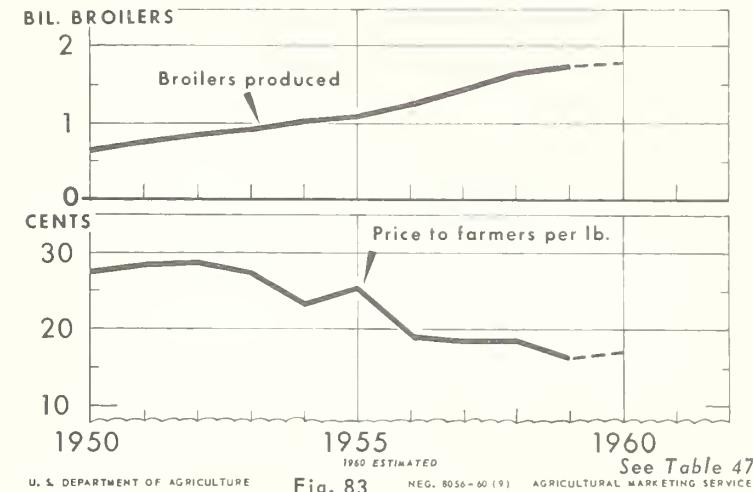
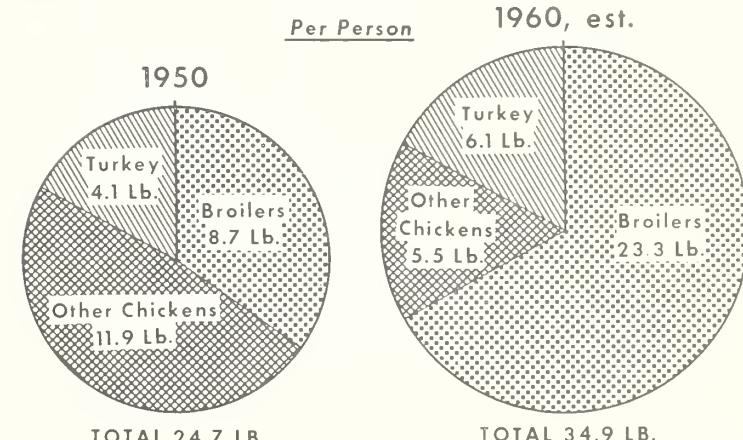


Fig. 83

## Broilers Account for Growing Share of Poultry Meat Supply



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8058-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 85

# Feed Grain Use Rising, but Is Still Short of Production

## Feed Concentrate Supply Again Sets a New Record

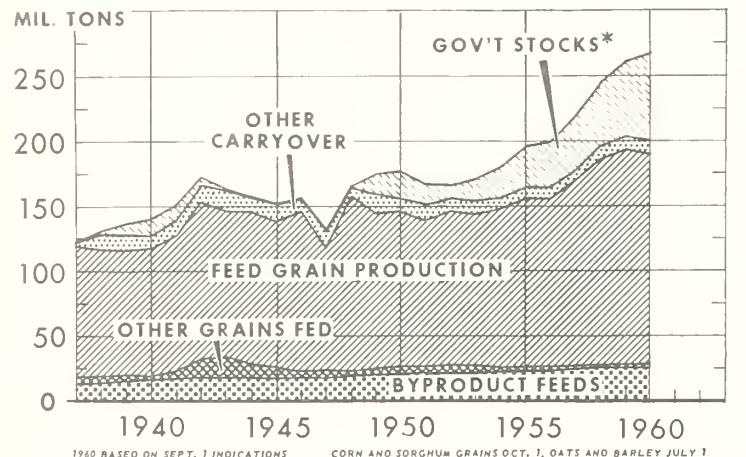


Fig. 86

## Uptrend in Use of Feed Grain Continues

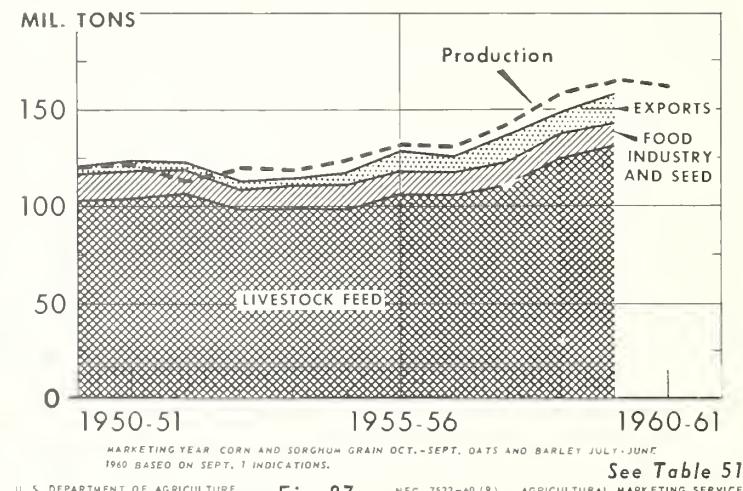


Fig. 87

## Government Holds Most of Rising Feed Grain Stocks

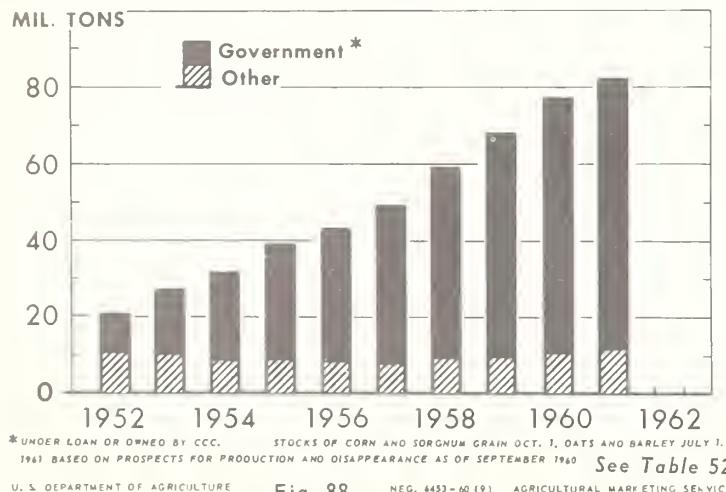


Fig. 88

## Prices for Oats Rise Compared With Corn

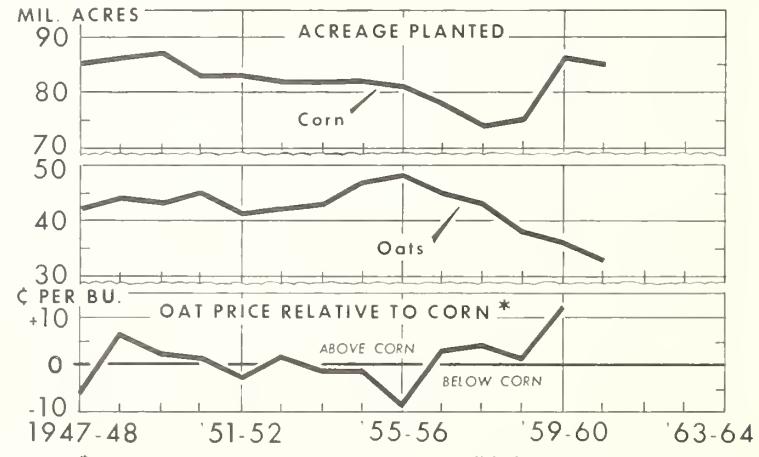


Fig. 89

# Price Trends Favor Heavy Feeding of Concentrates

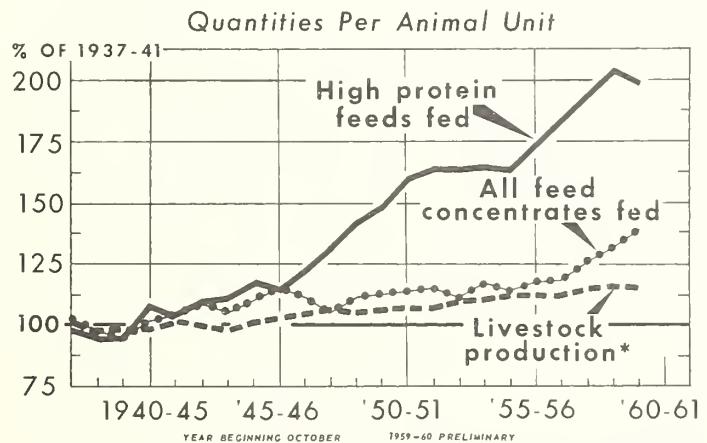
Total supplies of feed grains and other feed concentrates in 1960-61 are slightly above last year, and a record for the seventh consecutive year. Production has exceeded utilization since 1952, resulting in a steady increase in carryover stocks. All the increase has gone into the Government price support program. Another increase in stocks is expected at the close of the 1960-61 season.

Increased acreage and high yields for corn and a decline in oat acreage has resulted in big corn crops and small oat crops in 1959 and 1960. Oat prices are now high relative to corn and are expected to continue so in 1960-61.

Abundant feed supplies and low feed prices in relation to livestock prices have been accompanied by heavier feeding of grain and other concentrates per animal unit. Feeding of protein feeds has nearly doubled since 1940. Heavier feeding of higher producing livestock has brought greater output per animal.

Hog and cattle prices have risen relative to corn prices the past 30 years, while poultry and egg price ratios have declined. Changes in production practices, risk involved in livestock production, cost other than feed and changing efficiency in feed conversion have had a part in these trends.

## Increased Feeding Rates Raise Output Per Animal

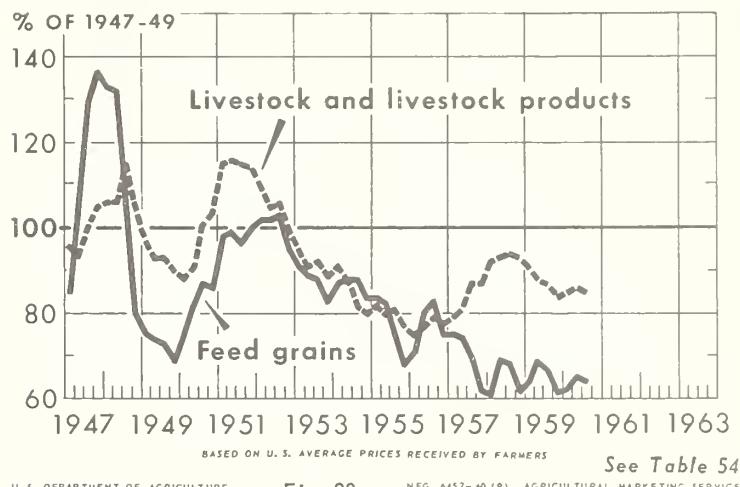


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 91

NEG. 8118-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Feed Grain Prices Low Relative to Livestock

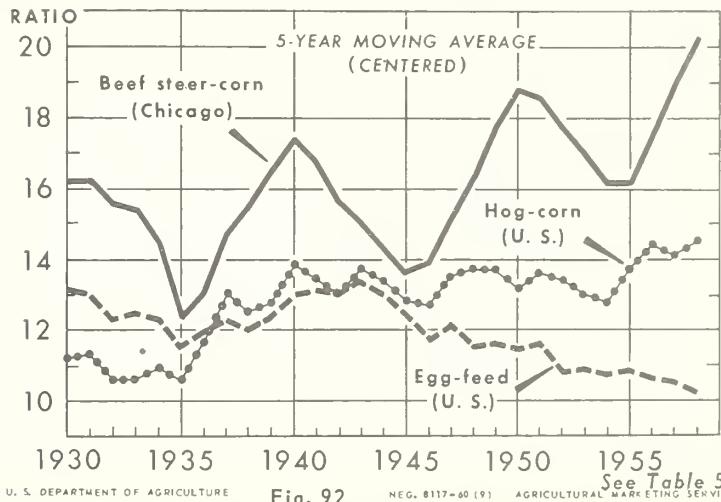


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 90

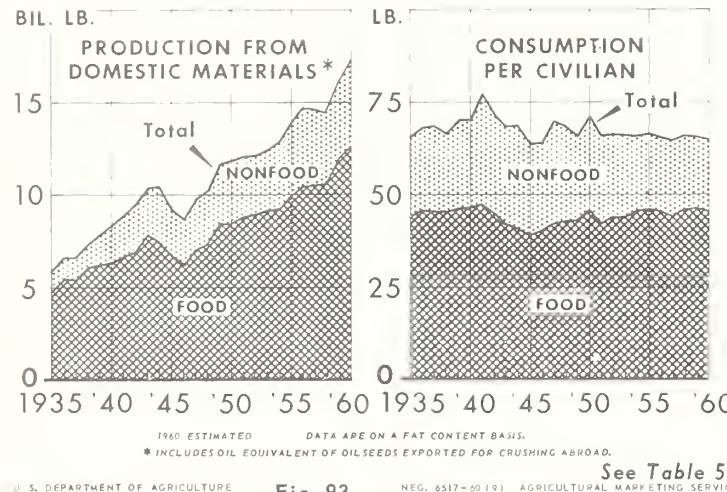
NEG. 6457-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Hog and Beef-corn Ratios Rise; Egg-feed Price Ratio Declines



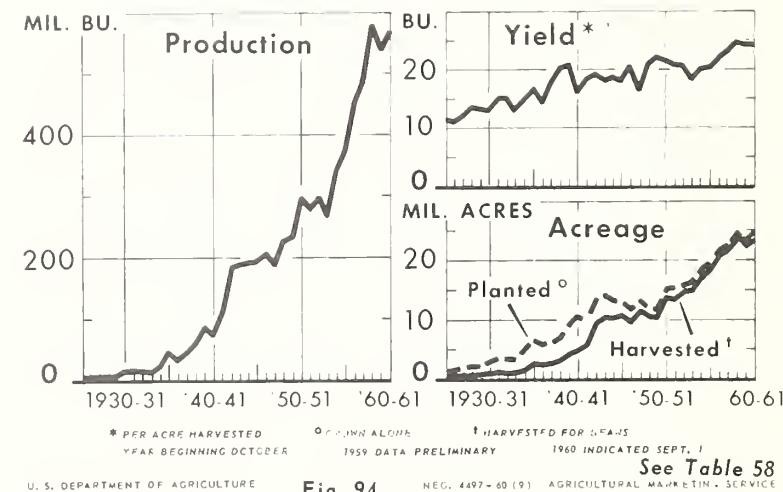
# Production of Fats and Oils To Reach New High in 1961

## Use of Food and Nonfood Fats in 1960 Stable as Output Increases



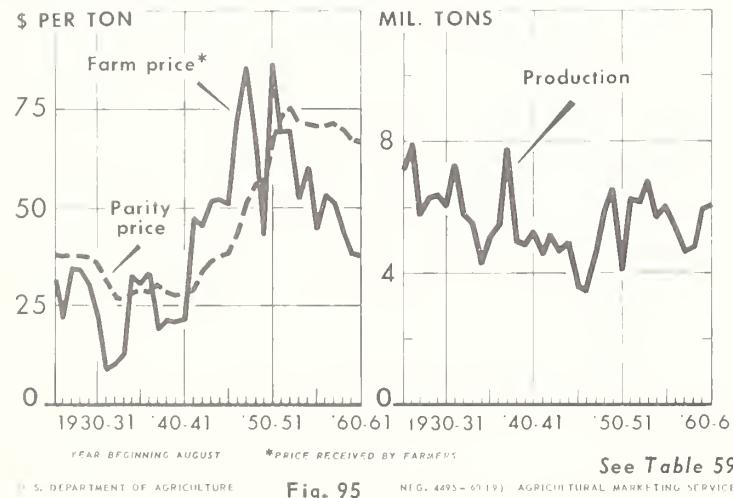
See Table 57

## 1960 Soybean Crop Is Second Largest



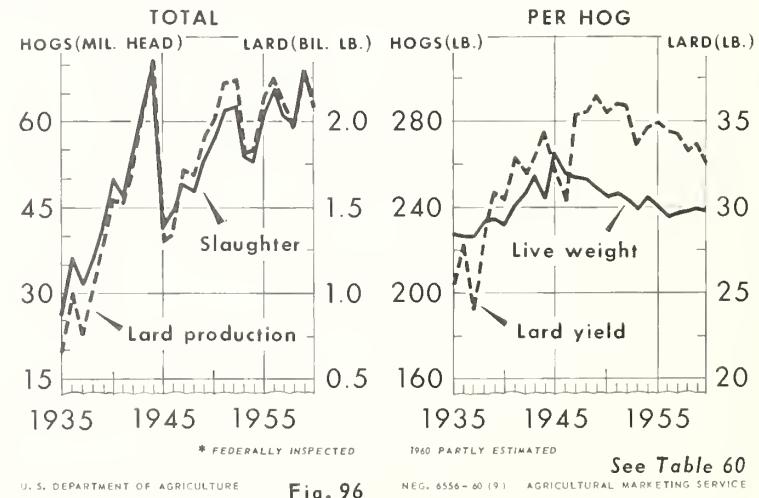
See Table 58

## Cottonseed Output and Prices To Change Little



See Table 59

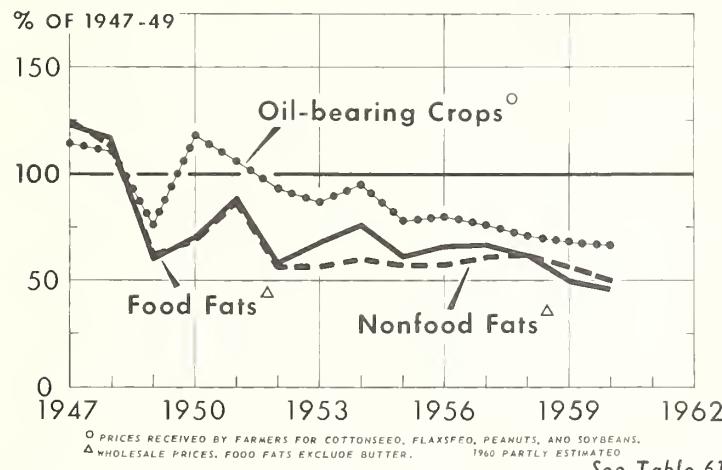
## Lard Output Drops as Hog Slaughter Declines



See Table 60

# Expanding Production Brings Lower Prices for Fats and Oils

## Downtrend in Prices Slows During 1960



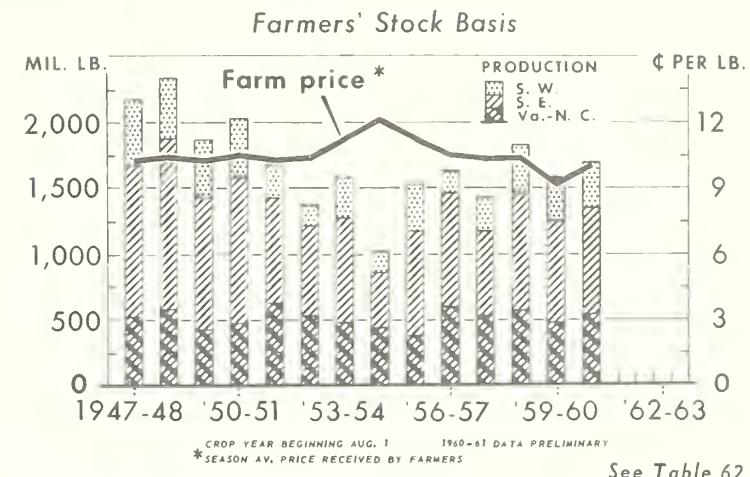
See Table 61

Output of fats and oils in 1961 is expected to set another record with increases in both food and nonfood fats and oils. Consumption per person in the U. S. has been relatively stable at around 45 pounds (fat content). Reductions for butter and margarine have about offset increases in "other" edible oils (mainly cooking and salad oils). Use of lard and shortening has shown no consistent trend.

Production of food fats has increased faster than domestic requirements and over 30 percent of output is now exported. Export prospects appear bright as many foreign countries continue to need large imports. Exports of edible oils under P.L. 480 during 1960-61 are expected to be up sharply from last year. Oil sales for dollars will continue high, but are likely to face increased competition from other countries. Exports of soybeans are expected to be at least as high as last year, but lard exports likely will drop.

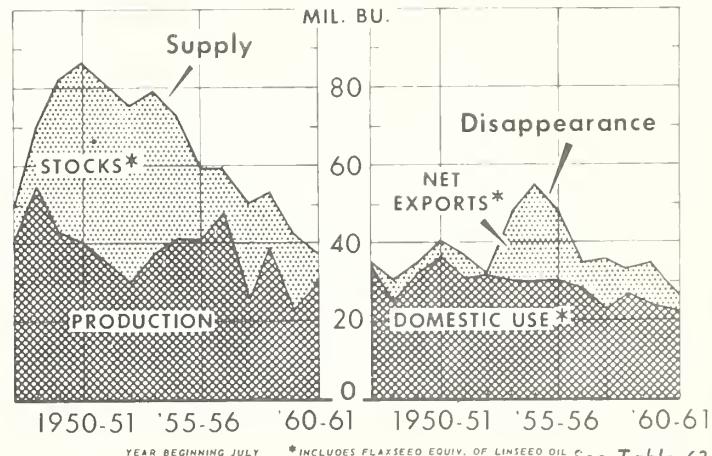
Prices of oil-bearing crops, food fats, and nonfood fats trended downward during the 1950's, reflecting increased production. Prices to farmers for 1960 oilseed crops are expected to average close to the CCC support level.

## Peanut Prices Likely To Increase Slightly



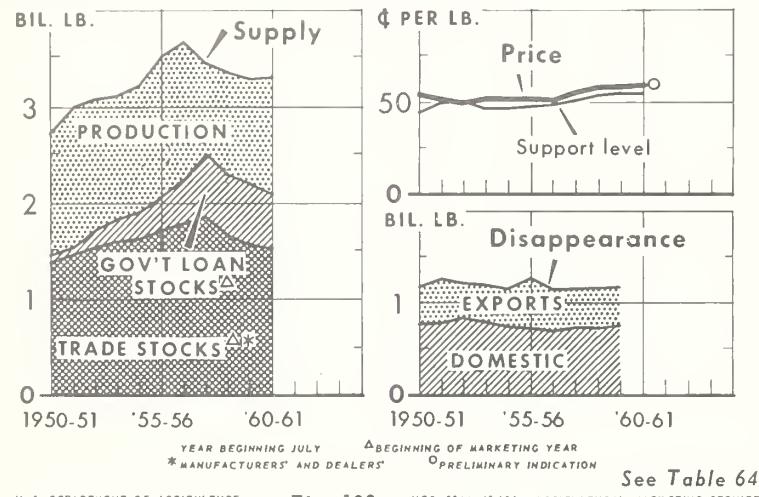
See Table 62

## Flaxseed Supplies Drop Again This Year

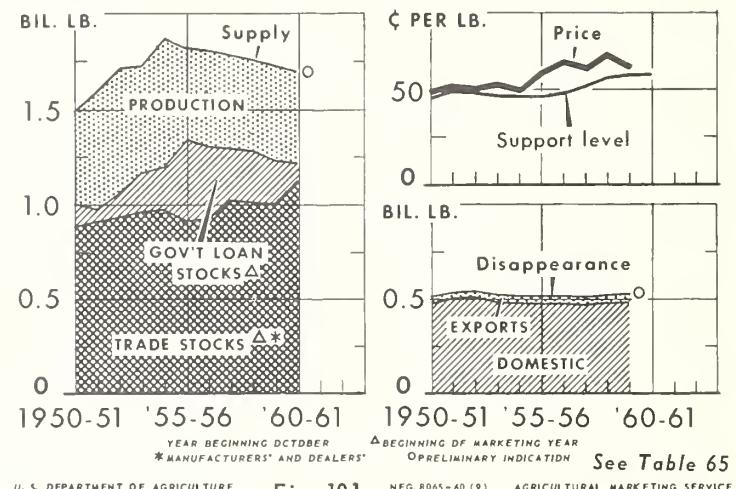


# Tobacco Supplies Show Little Change; Cigarette Output a Record

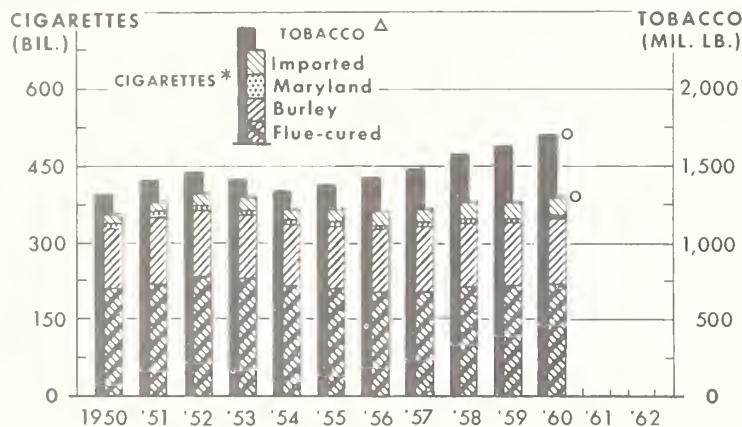
## Flue-cured Stocks Down but Crop Is Biggest in 4 Years



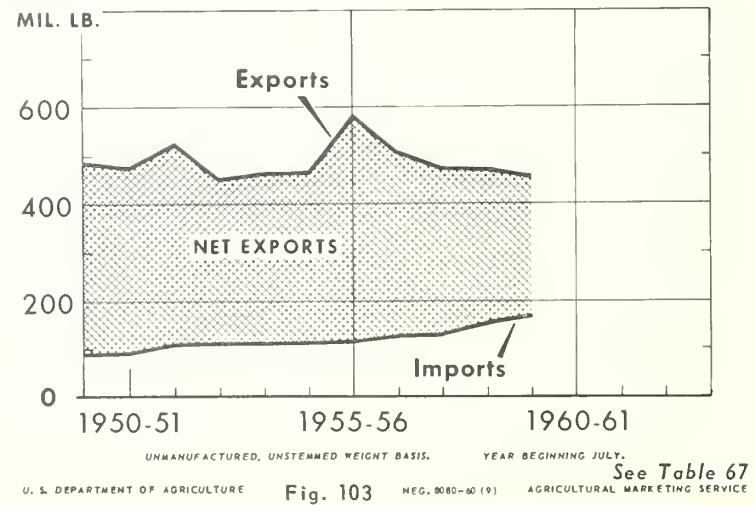
## Burley Production and Stocks Down from 1959



## Cigarette Output Up More Than Leaf Use Since 1955



## Net Exports Decline as Exports Dip, Imports Rise



# Use of Leaf Per Person Rises, Lower-Priced Cigars Gain

Due to a larger crop, the 1960-61 total supply of flue-cured is slightly above 1959-60 but a tenth lower than the high of 4 years ago. Domestic use of flue-cured in 1959-60 was 4 percent above a year earlier and the largest in 6 years; exports were the smallest in 8 years. Both domestic use and exports are expected to be larger in 1960-61 than in 1959-60.

Both the 1960 burley crop and the carryover were lower than last year. Total supplies for 1960-61 are indicated to be a little less than in 1959-60 and almost a tenth below the 1954-55 peak. During the last marketing year, Government loan stocks of burley were reduced from around 140 million pounds to about 95 million, while trade stocks--held by manufacturers and dealers--rose appreciably.

Cigarette output in 1960 is setting a new record and is about 24 percent above 1955. The estimated quantity of tobacco (farm-sales weight of domestic types plus import weight of foreign types) used for cigarettes rose only 7 percent from 1955 to 1960. Due mainly to newer methods of processing, such as tobacco sheet, and the smaller tobacco column of filter tip cigarettes, the use of leaf tobacco has not kept pace with increases in cigarette output.

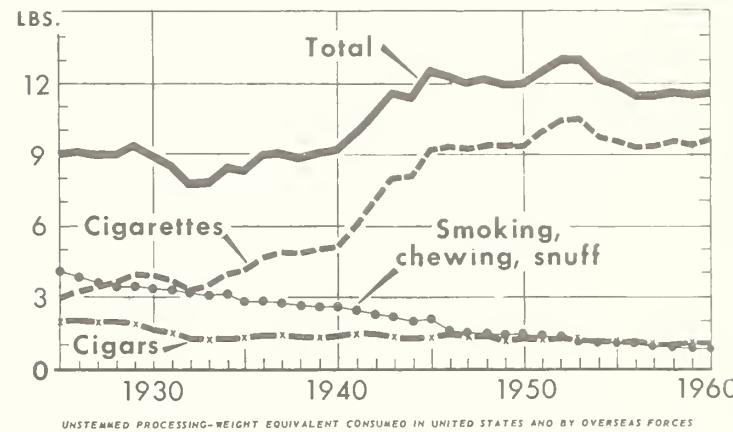
U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in recent years have declined from the peak reached in 1955-56, when they were swelled by large shipments under Public Law 480. Imports of tobacco, mainly for blending with domestic types in manufacture of cigarettes and cigars, have risen. This has reduced net exports. Exports in the 1960-61 marketing year are expected to show some increase over 1959-60.

Consumption of unstemmed tobacco (pounds) per person in 1960 increased slightly and was probably the highest in 5 years. The number of cigarettes consumed per person is at a record high, and the number of cigars and cigarillos is the highest since 1942. Per capita consumption of other tobacco products is at or near record lows.

Consumption of cigars and cigarillos rose significantly from 1957 to 1960. The gains were largely in those retailing for 8 cents or less. Since 1957 the number of cigarillos has risen about a third.

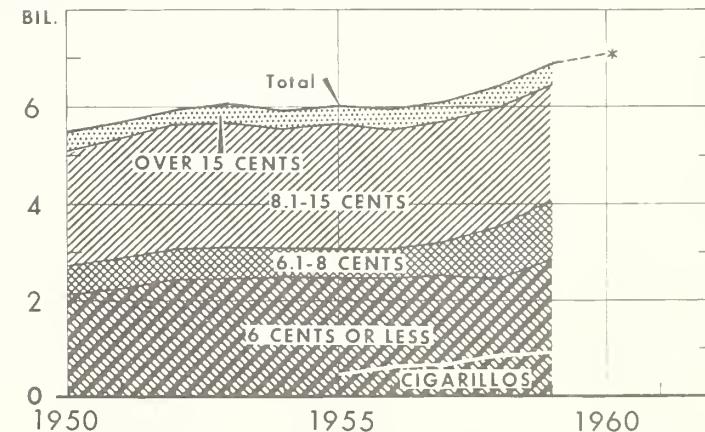
## Use of Tobacco Leaf Per Person In 1960 Up Slightly from 1959

Per Capita, 15 Years Old and Over



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1122A-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
See Table 68

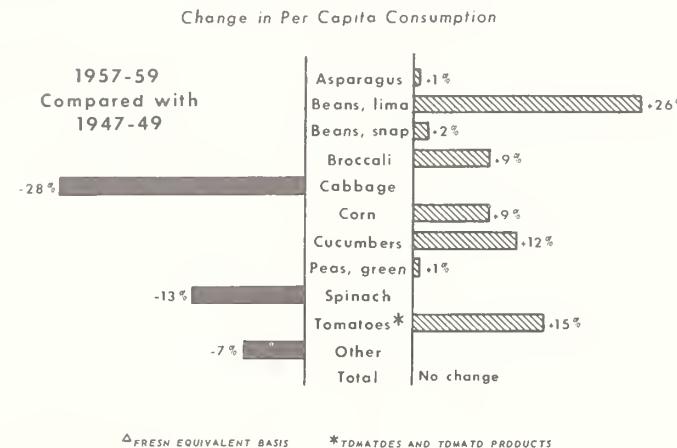
## Cigars Hit Long-time High, Lower-priced Groups Up Most



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7911-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
See Table 69

# Use of Vegetables Per Person Stable but Pattern Changes

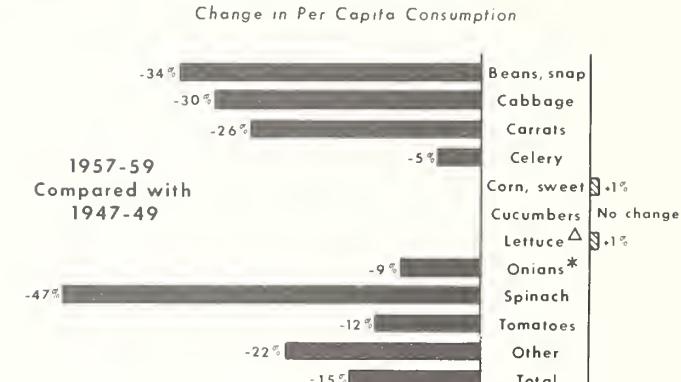
## Increases in Vegetable Use Balance Decreases



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      Fig. 106      NEG. 8061-60 (9)      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 70

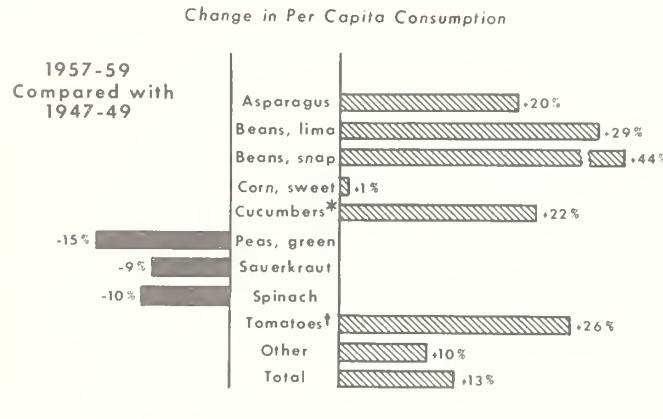
## Use of Most Fresh Vegetables Declines



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      Fig. 107      NEG. 8062-60 (9)      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 71

## Consumption of Canned Vegetables Rises 13%

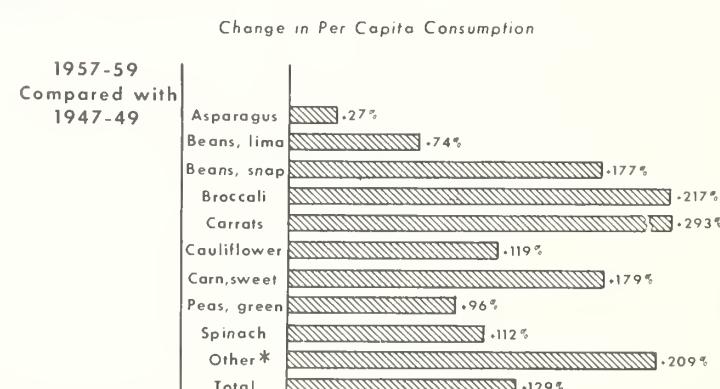


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 108      NEG. 8063-60 (9)      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 72

## Use of All Major Frozen Vegetables Increases



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE      Fig. 109      NEG. 8064-60 (9)      AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 73

# Potato Supply Up Slightly From 1959, Sweetpotato Crop Down

During the past decade, per capita consumption of all commercial vegetables, fresh equivalent basis, showed no significant change -- averaging around 200 pounds per year. However, use per person of cabbage, spinach and several less important items showed substantial declines while sizeable increases were registered for lima beans, broccoli, corn, cucumbers and tomatoes.

In almost every case, increases in consumption per person were due to greater use of processed items. Only fresh sweet corn and a couple of salad items -- lettuce and cucumbers -- were able to hold or increase their position, despite improvement in quality resulting from better handling, transportation and distribution. Most other fresh items showed moderate to sharp declines in use.

Processed vegetables have enjoyed remarkable growth. Use of canned vegetables per person increased about 13 percent from 1947-49 to 1957-59, and total use of frozen items more than doubled. Consumption of sauerkraut declined a tenth, and frozen peas and spinach made substantial inroads on the use of canned. Canned sweet corn little more than held its own but most other items rose significantly.

Biggest vegetable story of the past decade has been the sharp increase in the use of frozen items. About 8 percent of total 1959 production of commercial vegetables, excluding potatoes, was frozen compared with less than 4 percent 10 years ago. Total consumption per person more than doubled as all major frozen items enjoyed a substantial growth in popularity.

Combined production of late summer and fall potatoes is a little larger this year than last. Production is significantly larger than last year in the East, but is not much different in the Central and Western States. Most production is in areas operating under Federal marketing agreements and orders which, through grade and size restrictions, permit the industry to control to some extent movement into trade channels. Prices through September held up well. Overall prices for the fall and winter may average close to those of a year earlier.

Sweetpotato production in 1960 is about a fifth smaller than both last year and the 1949-58 average. Prices to growers are expected to average materially above those of last season.

## Potato Prices Early in Season Hold Up Well

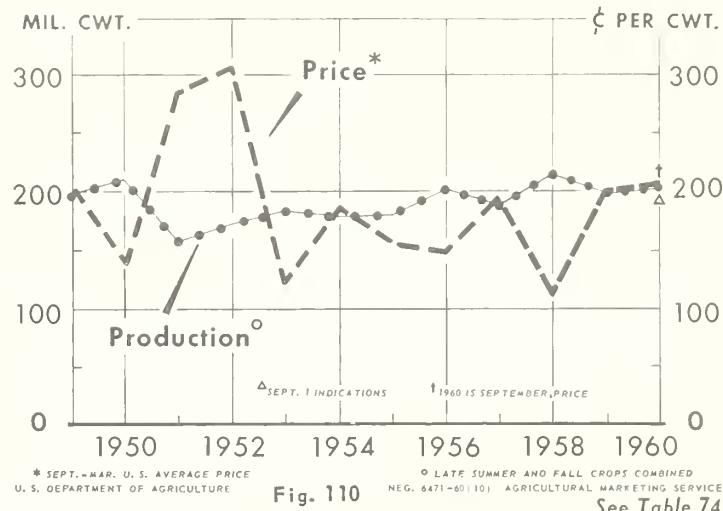


Fig. 110

See Table 74

## Small Sweetpotato Crop Brings Higher Prices

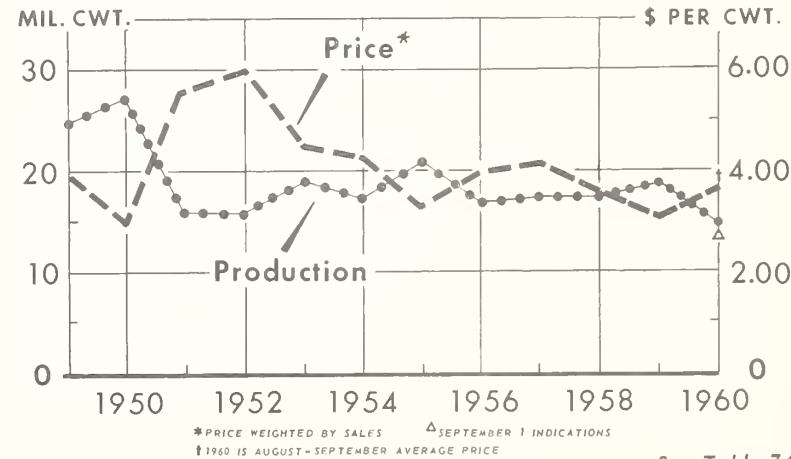


Fig. 111

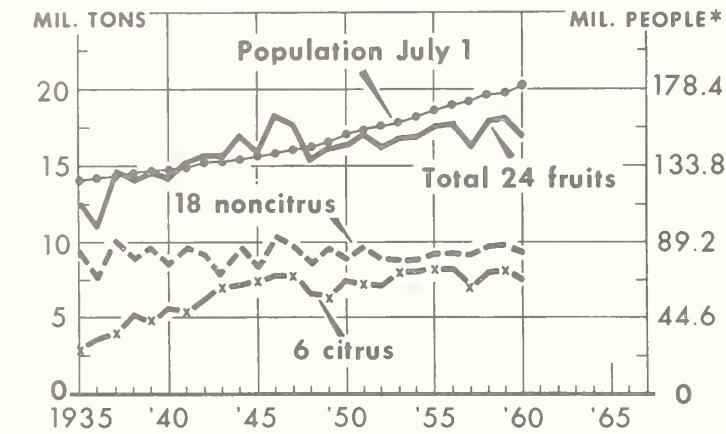
See Table 74

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6473-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# Fruit Production in 1960 Dips Below 1959

## Fruit Production Lags Behind Population Growth



1960 PARTLY ESTIMATED  
\* SCALE ARRANGED SO THAT 1947-49 AVERAGES FOR POPULATION AND TOTAL PRODUCTION ARE IDENTICAL  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7514-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 112

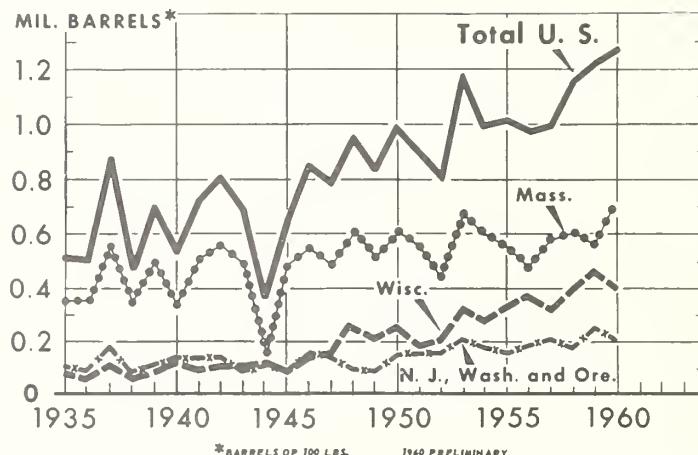
See Table 75

Total production of fruit trended upward more rapidly than population until 1947, but less rapidly since. Production of citrus fruit increased sharply from 1935 to 1946, thereafter at a slower rate. Production of noncitrus fruit has not changed much in level since 1935, but continues to exceed output of citrus.

Production of cranberries has more than doubled since 1935, one of the sharpest increases among the fruits. Massachusetts has grown about one-half and Wisconsin about one-third of the total in recent years. Most of the increase in total production since 1935 has been processed.

Over the past decade, consumption per person of canned pineapple averaged about 3 1/2 pounds, and canned pineapple juice about 2 1/2 pounds. In addition about 1 pound, single strength basis, of frozen and canned concentrated pineapple juice also has been consumed in recent years, mainly in the form of blended fruit juices and fruit juice drinks. Most of the processed pineapple consumed in mainland United States comes from Hawaii.

## Cranberry Production Shows Sharp Uptrend

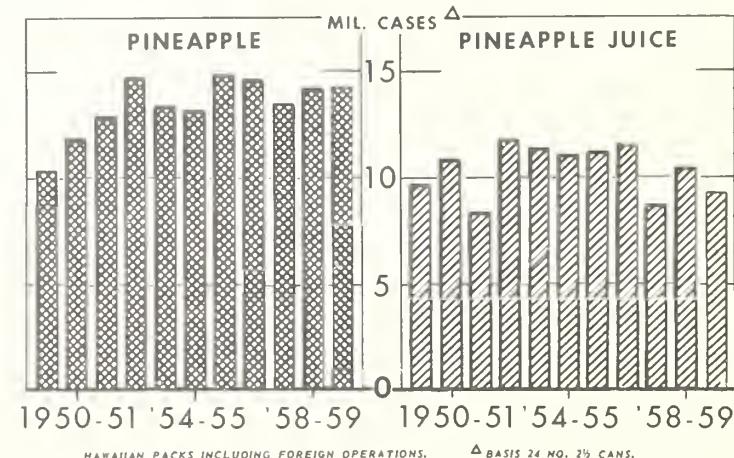


\* BARRELS OF 100 LBS. 1960 PRELIMINARY  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 8092-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 113

See Table 76

## Canned Pineapple Pack Shows Little Trend



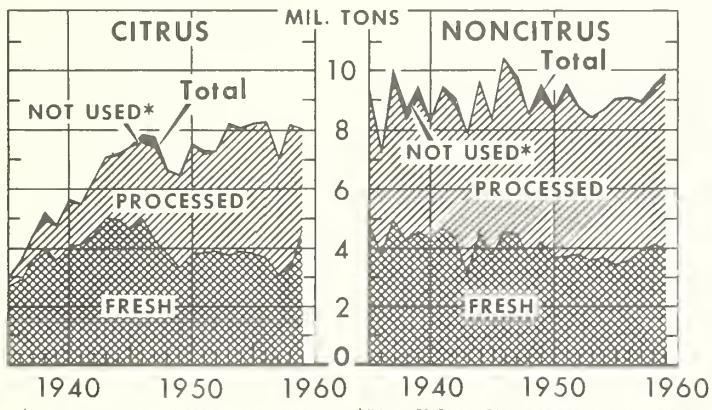
HAWAIIAN PACKS INCLUDING FOREIGN OPERATIONS. △ BASIS 24 NO. 2 1/2 CANS.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7649-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 114

See Table 77

# Trend Toward Processing of Fruit Continues

## More Fruit Now Processed Than Used in Fresh Form



\* UNHARVESTED, NOT UTILIZED ON ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, OR DONATED TO CHARITY

\* UNHARVESTED ON ACCOUNT OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND/OR EXCESS CULLAGE OF HARVESTED FRUIT. 1959 PARTLY ESTIMATED

See Table 78

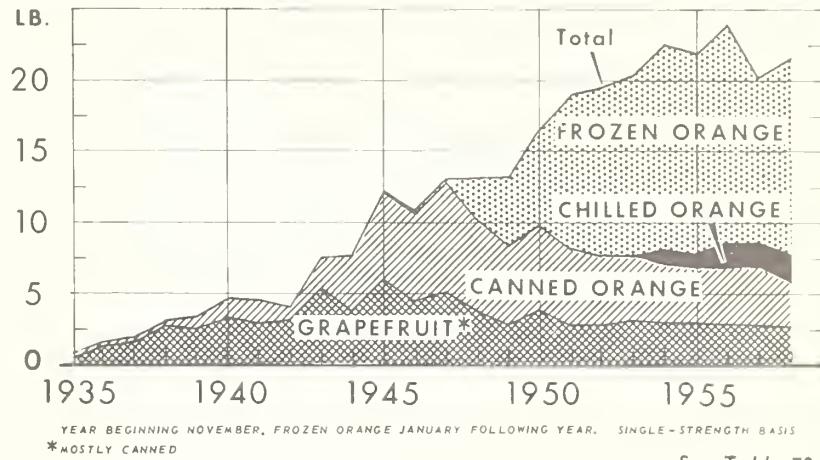
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 115

DATA PREPARED FROM UTILIZATION REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

NEG. 6474-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Use of Frozen and Chilled Orange Juice Still Rising



YEAR BEGINNING NOVEMBER, FROZEN ORANGE JANUARY FOLLOWING YEAR. SINGLE-STRENGTH BASIS

\* MOSTLY CANNED

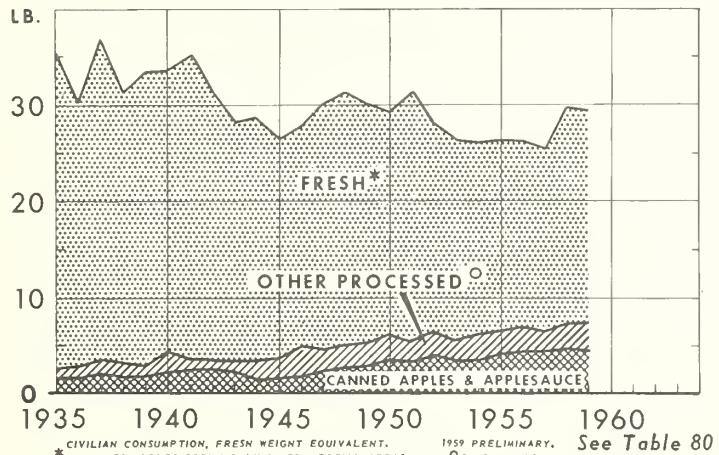
Fig. 116

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

See Table 79

NEG. 7937-60 (6) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Use Per Person of Processed Apples Is Up, of Fresh Down



\* CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION, FRESH WEIGHT EQUIVALENT. INCLUDES APPLES GROWN ONLY IN COMMERCIAL AREAS.

1959 PRELIMINARY. O DRIED, FROZEN, CANNED JUICE.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 117

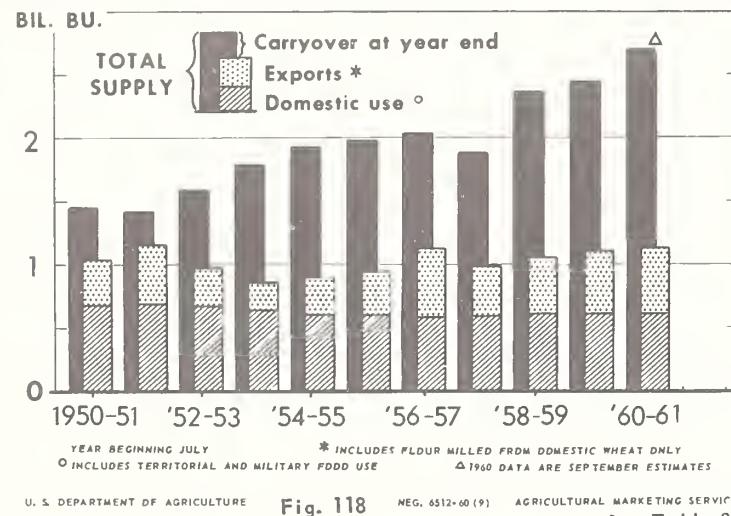
NEG. 8071-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Over the last 25 years, use of both citrus and noncitrus fruit for processing has increased and is now larger than fresh use. Particularly sharp increases have been made in consumption of orange and grapefruit juice. Canned grapefruit juice was first to increase, then canned orange juice, frozen orange juice, and finally chilled orange juice. In 1958-59 when consumption of these juices totaled 22 pounds, single-strength basis, per person, that of orange juice, mostly frozen, comprised about 88 percent of total.

Over the same years, per capita consumption of processed apples about tripled. Of the 29 pounds per person consumed in 1959, about three-fourths were eaten fresh, 15 percent as canned apples and applesauce, and about a tenth as canned juice and frozen and dried apples. But per capita consumption of apples in all forms has trended down because of a decrease in fresh use.

# Wheat Stocks To Increase Sharply by July 1, 1961

## Wheat Supply for 1960-61 Sets Another New Record

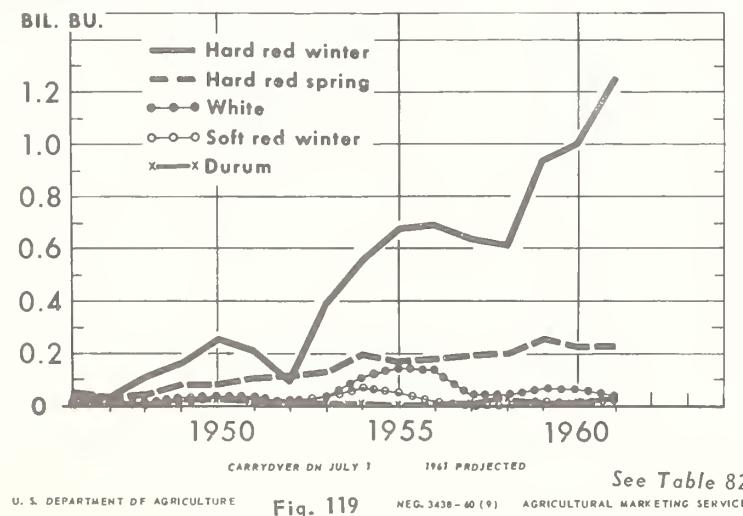


The carryover of wheat at the end of the 1960-61 marketing year may rise around 225 million bushels above the 1,313 million bushels on July 1, 1960. A further increase is likely July 1, 1962, since yields at the average of recent years would result in a larger crop in 1961 than would be used in the United States and exported. Stocks of hard red winter wheat have increased much more than those of the other classes and now constitute over 75 percent of the total.

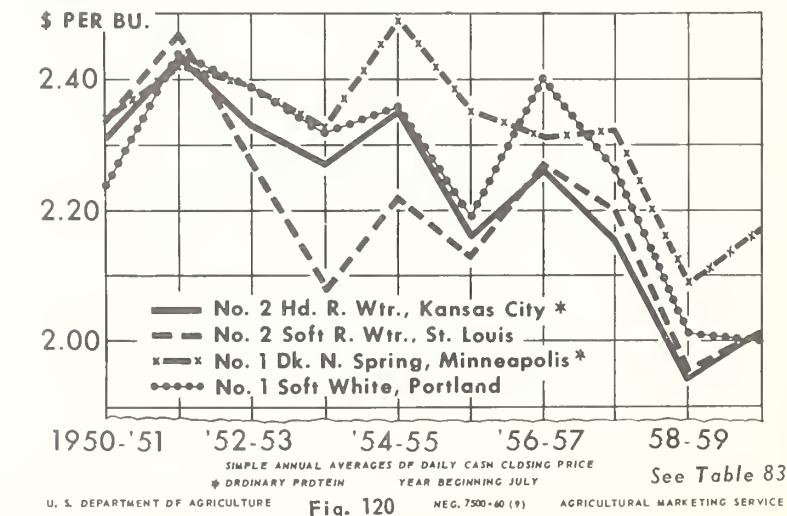
Prices of soft red winter usually average about the same or above prices of hard red winter. An exception was the 1952-55 period when the crops of soft red wheat were large. Soft red winter wheat prices averaged above those of hard red winter for the 1956-58 crops and averaged the same for the 1959 crop.

Prices of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis in the past 10 years averaged 10 cents above those of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City. The price of white wheat at Portland was high relative to other markets in 1956-57 as a result of unusual export demand.

## Hard Red Winter Makes Up Bulk of Wheat Carryover



## Market Prices of Wheat by Classes

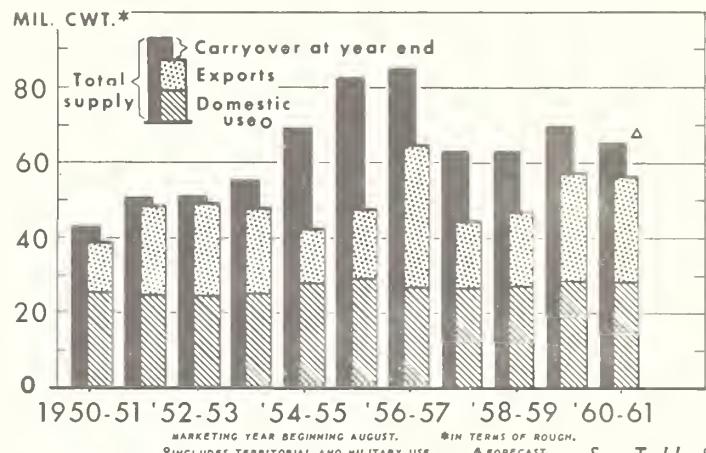


# Another Reduction in Rice Carryover Expected in 1960-61

The 1960-61 rice supply is 6 percent below 1959-60, reflecting a reduction of about a fifth in the carryover and a small reduction in production. The supply is about 11 percent below the 1954-58 average. Use of rice in this country in 1960-61 is estimated to be about the same as a year earlier and exports are expected to total just slightly less than the high level of 1959-60. The carryover August 1, 1961 may be down to around 9.0 million cwt., in terms of rough rice, compared with 12.1 million cwt. on August 1, 1960, and the record 34.6 million cwt. in 1956.

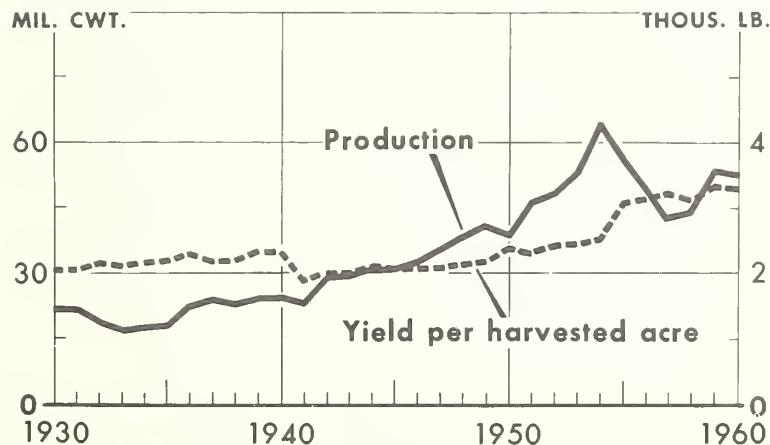
Rice prices received by farmers, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, have averaged above support levels in all but two years, 1951-52 and 1954-55. In 1959-60, they averaged 22 cents above the national support of \$4.38 per cwt. In 1960-61 they are expected again to be well above the support rate announced at \$4.42 per cwt.

## Rice Supply Declines; Exports Continue High



See Table 84  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 121 NEG. 6520-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## 1960 Rice Crop About Same as That of 1959

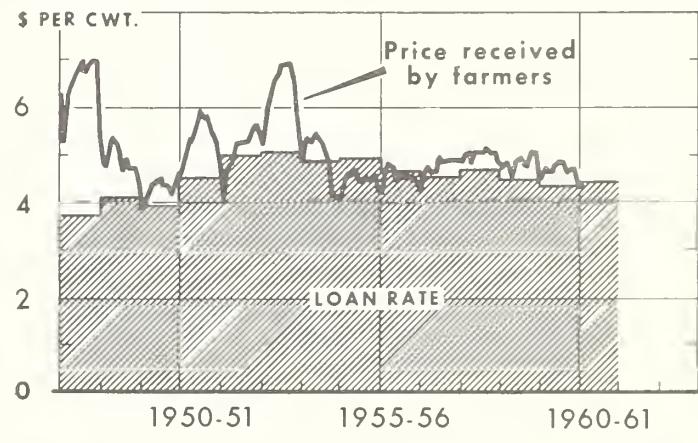


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 122

See Table 85

NEG. 6521-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Rice Prices Continue To Average Above Support

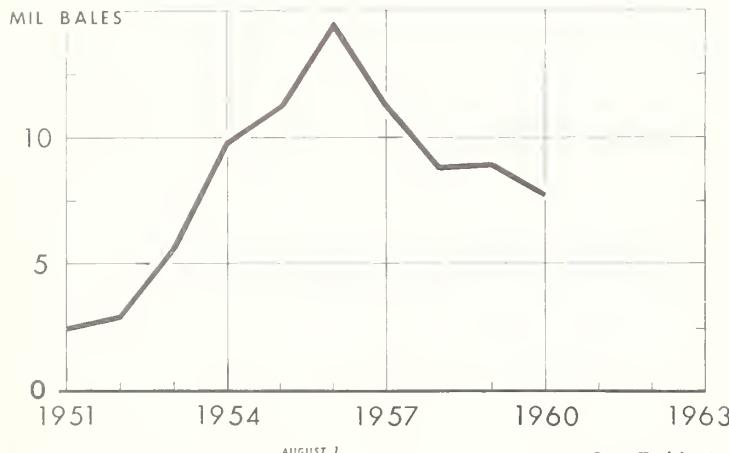


See Table 86

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 123 NEG. 1851-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

# Cotton Carryover Is Down Almost One-Half from 1956 Peak

## Cotton Stocks in 1960 Smallest Since 1953

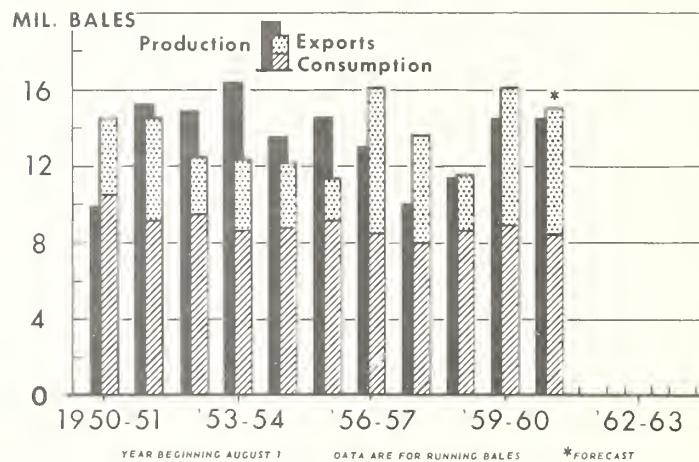


See Table 87

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7942-60 (7) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 124

## Use of Cotton Likely To Exceed Output in 1960-61



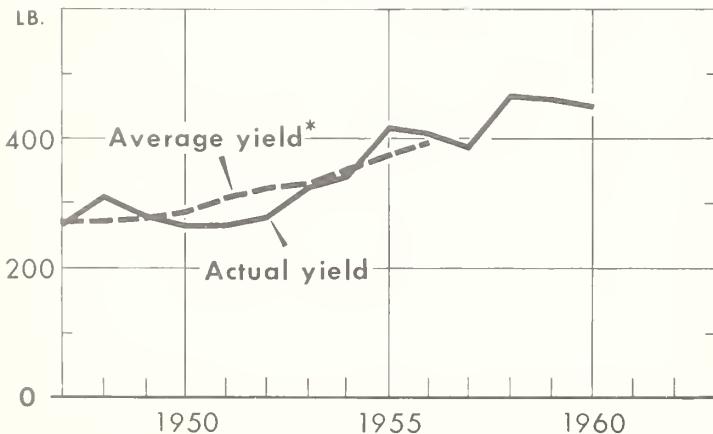
YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST 1 DATA ARE FOR RUNNING BALES \*FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 7498-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 125

See Table 88

## Cotton Yields Slightly Below the 1958 Record



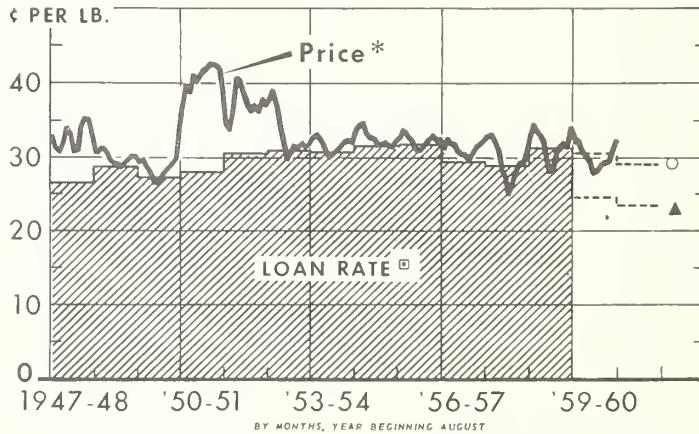
\*9-YEAR MOVING AVERAGE, CENTERED PER HARVESTED ACRE

See Table 89

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1030A-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 126

## Cotton Prices Close to Choice A Purchase Level



BY MONTHS, YEAR BEGINNING AUGUST \*AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

□ BASIS MIDDLE 7 8-IN. STAPLE, AV. LOCATION

○ PURCHASE RATE - CHOICE A

▲ PURCHASE RATE - CHOICE B

See Table 90

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1011A-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 127

# Cotton Use Abroad Continues Postwar Uptrend

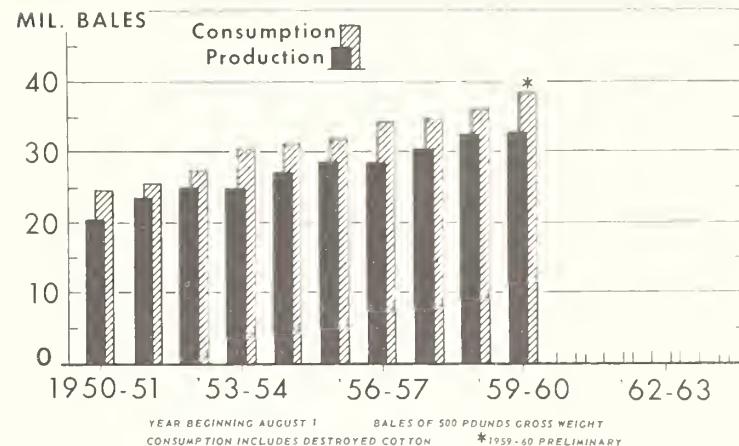
The decline in the cotton carryover is likely to continue in 1960-61. While consumption by U. S. mill and exports probably will fall below 1959-60, exports still will be at a relatively high level and total disappearance is expected to exceed production. The carryover on August 1, 1961, end of the current marketing year, may be slightly below the August 1, 1960, figure of 7.6 million. This would leave the carryover about 50 percent below the 1956 peak of 14.5 million bales.

The 1960 cotton crop was expected to be about 14 1/2 million bales, on the basis of conditions in early October. This was slightly less than the 1959 crop, but nearly 850,000 bales, above the 1949-58 average. The upward trend in cotton yield per acre was interrupted in 1959 and 1960 after reaching an all-time high in 1958.

With the large carryovers prevailing prior to 1959, prices received by farmers remained close to the support level. In 1959, the Choice A and Choice B price support programs were initiated. Most of the cotton crop was produced under the Choice A option, and CCC purchased Choice A cotton at a level about 19 percent higher than the Choice B loan level. Therefore, the prices received by farmers were close to the Choice A support level. For 1960, the same type of support programs are in effect as for 1959. The Choice A purchase level was set at 75 percent of the February 1960 parity price and the Choice B loan level was set 60 percent. Choice A cotton is resold by CCC at 110 percent of the Choice B loan level plus carrying charges or the market price.

Use of cotton per person in the United States has declined rather consistently from the high level reached during World War II. The average for the last 5 years was lower than the average for any comparable period since 1935. However, the decline was reversed in 1959, and there are indications that consumption per person is leveling out. Abroad, total cotton consumption has increased each year of the postwar period and continues to exceed production. This has been an important factor in maintaining good export demand for cotton produced in this country.

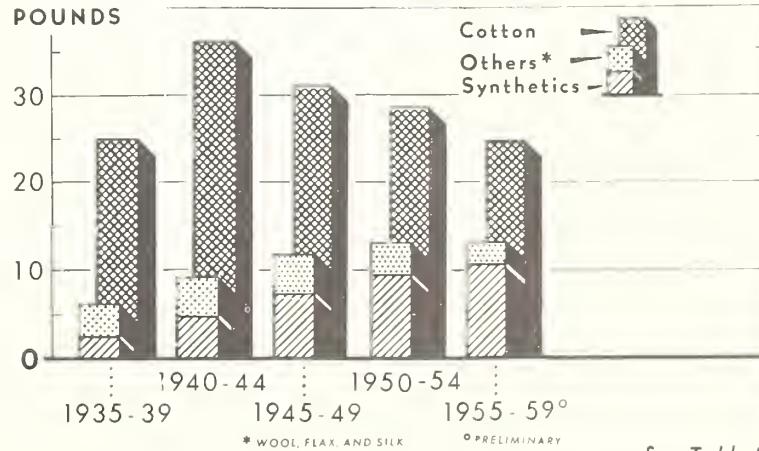
## Cotton Consumption Abroad Exceeds Foreign Production



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Fig. 128 NEG. 7499-60 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 91

## Use Per Person Trends Down for Cotton; Up for Manmade Fiber



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 129

NEG. 498-65 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 92

# Wool Output Continues Slow Uptrend; Consumption Decreases

## Raw Wool Output Up, Imports Down, Imports of Manufactures Increase

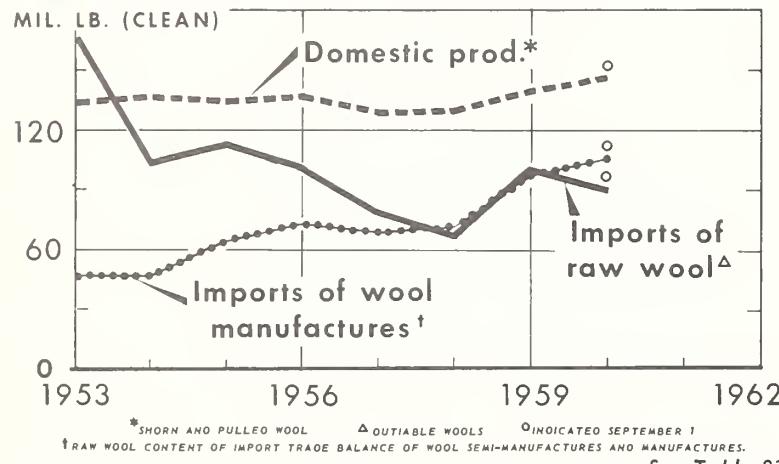


Fig. 130

## Use of Wool Per Person Off Slightly From 1959

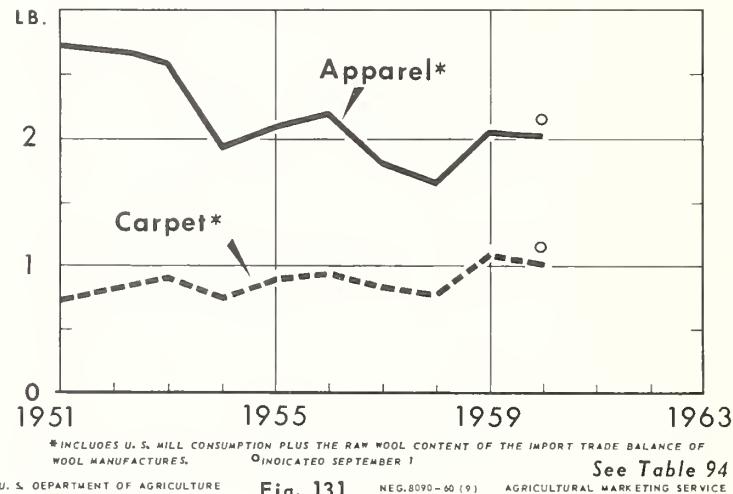


Fig. 131

Domestic shorn wool production increased 3 percent this year to the highest level since 1946. Pulled wool output probably is also higher as slaughter of sheep and lambs is above last year. Some further increase in shorn wool production is expected in 1961 as sheep numbers continue to rise.

Imports of raw wool are down substantially from a year ago as mill consumption is lower. In contrast, imports of wool manufactures continue to increase.

Domestic consumption of raw wool per person is slightly below 1959. Use of apparel wool, which has trended downward the past decade, appears to be leveling off. Carpet wool consumption in 1960 will total about the same as last year.

Prices received by growers for shorn wool increased in the first part of 1960 but turned downward after mid-year. They followed a similar pattern in 1959 and probably will do so again in 1961. The incentive level for 1960-61 and 1961-62 continues at 62 cents.

## Wool Prices to Producers Change Little in Last Year

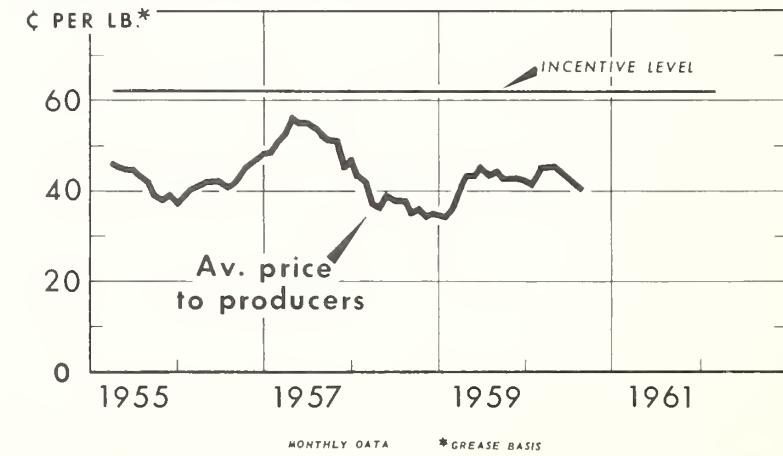


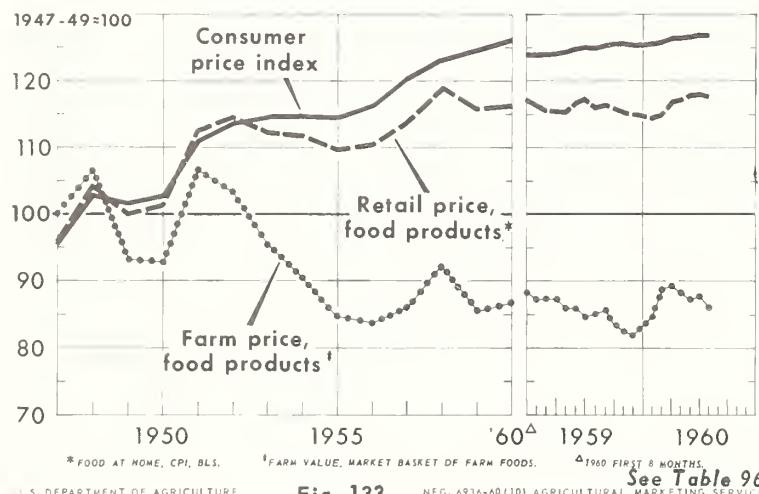
Fig. 132

*Section*

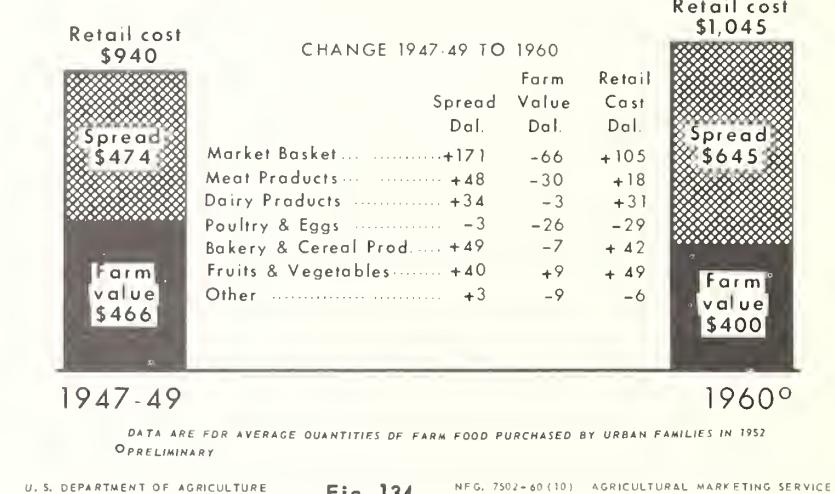
## **CHARGES AND PRODUCTIVITY IN FOOD MARKETING**

# Food Prices, Farm Value, Marketing Charges Change Little in 1960

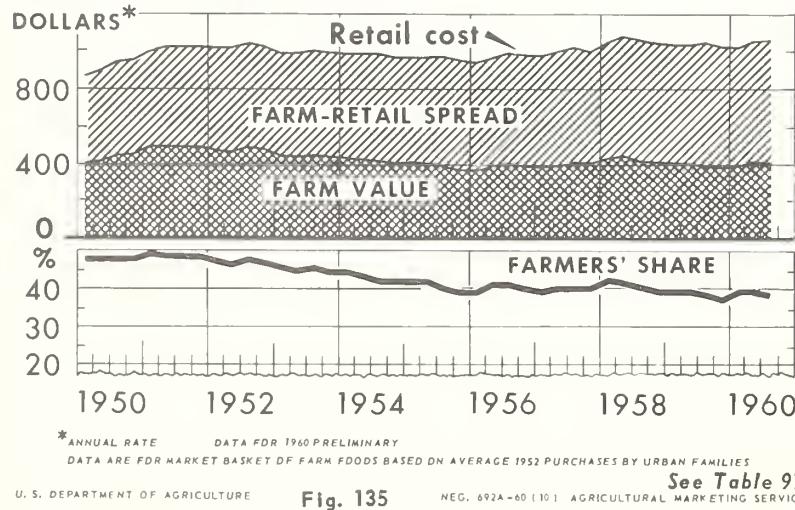
## Food Prices Up Slightly At Farm and Retail



## Changes in Marketing Spreads Vary Among Groups of Products



## Farm-retail Spread Is Steady in 1960



Prices farmers received for food products increased slightly during the first 8 months of 1960. Retail food prices also rose, but at a little slower rate. For farm food products, retail prices, farm prices, marketing spreads, and the farmer's share are expected to average about the same in 1960 as in 1959.

The total bill for marketing farm food products rose slightly from 1959 to 1960, mainly because of an increase in the volume of products marketed. The farm value, or payment farmers received, also increased slightly. The food marketing bill has increased each year since 1950. Cost of labor and other costs per unit of product marketed were more than 30 percent higher in 1959 (the latest data available) than in 1947-49. Unit profit of marketing corporations increased slightly less than costs. Advertising expenditures and taxes (Federal, State and local) have accounted for an increasing part of the marketing bill.

# Larger Volume Boosts Total Farm Food Marketing Bill

## Marketing Bill Rises Slightly in Last Year

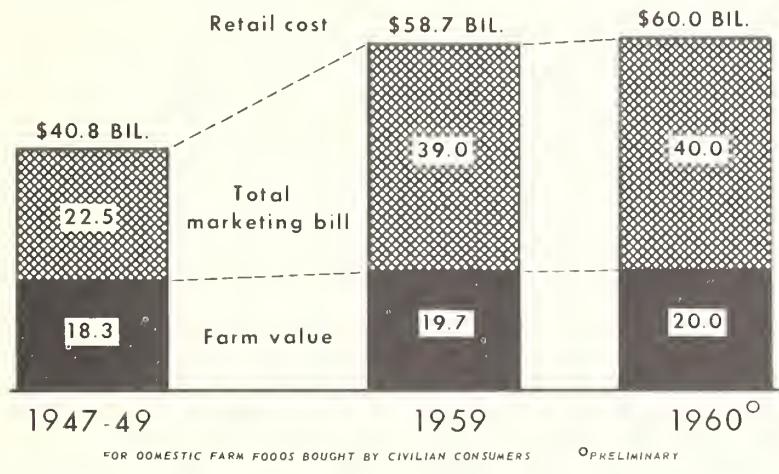
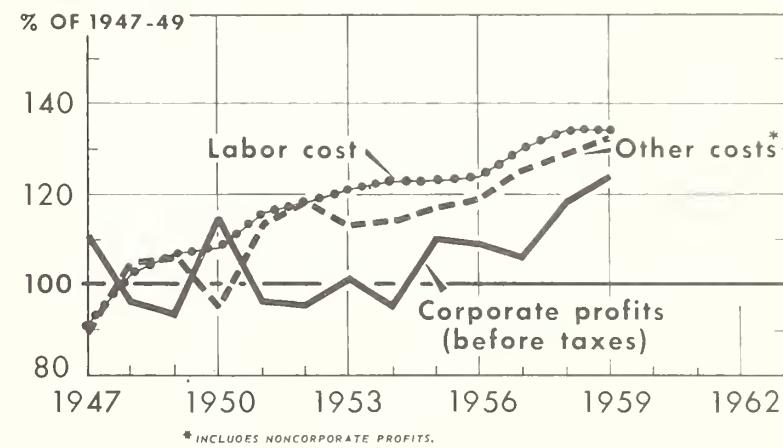


Fig. 136

NEG. 7504-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Costs Per Unit Continue to Climb



See Table 98

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 8183-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 137

## Volume of Food Marketed And Cost Per Unit Rising

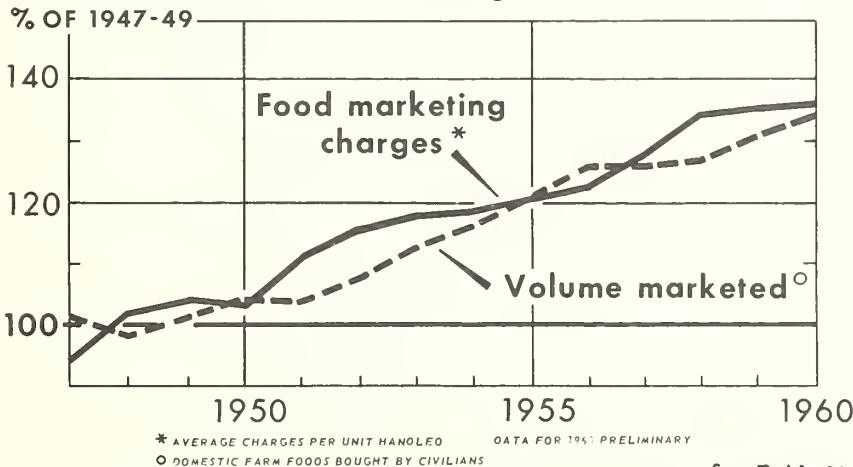
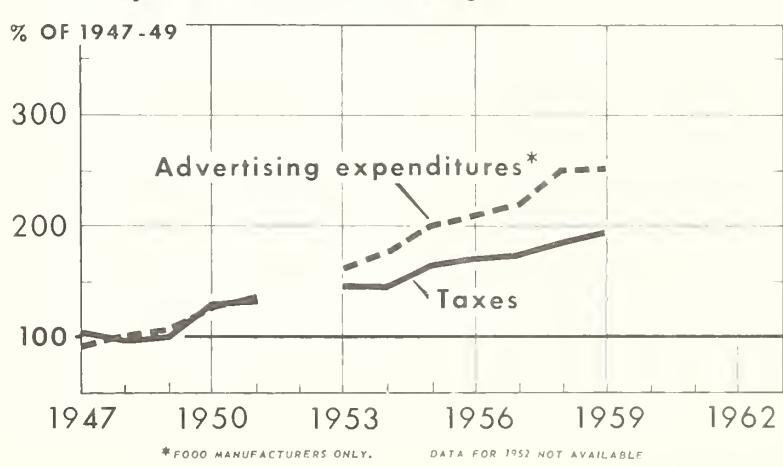


Fig. 138

NEG. 1859-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 99

## Advertising Costs and Taxes Up More than Marketing Bill



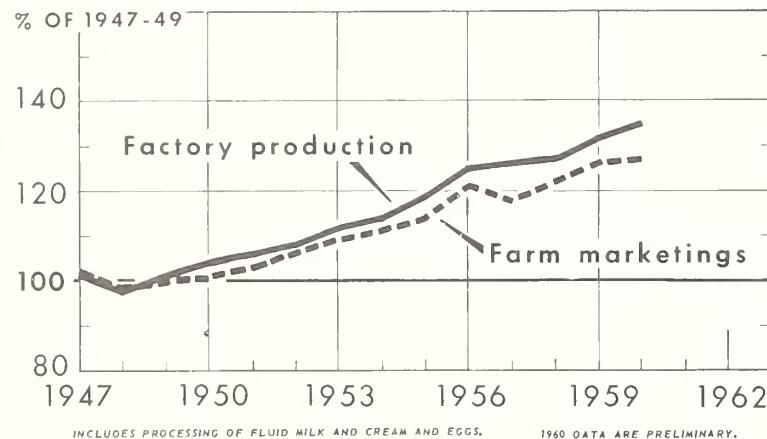
See Table 100

NEG. 8182-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Fig. 139

# Factory Production of Food Continues to Increase

## Factory Output of Food Outpaces Farm Marketings



INCLUDES PROCESSING OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM AND EGGS.  
1960 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Fig. 140 NEG. 8136-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

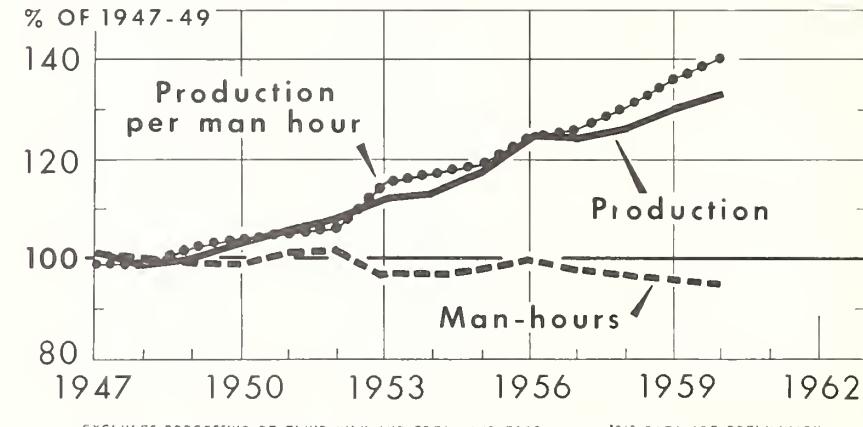
See Table 101

Factory production of farm foods rose about 2 percent from 1959 to 1960, compared with a less than 1 percent rise in the volume of farm marketings (preliminary estimates). This reflected continued growth in the proportion of farm foods consumed in processed form.

Output per man-hour in factory production (excluding processing of fluid milk, cream, and eggs) increased 3 percent between 1959 and 1960. The rise in total output was accompanied by a slight decline in number of man-hours worked by all employees. The increase in output per man-hour reflects increased skills of workers and management, technological change, changes in investment per worker, rate of capacity utilization and other factors.

Unit labor cost increased only about 1 percent from 1959 to 1960 as the rise in output per man-hour offset most of the 4 percent increase in hourly earnings of all employees in factory processing.

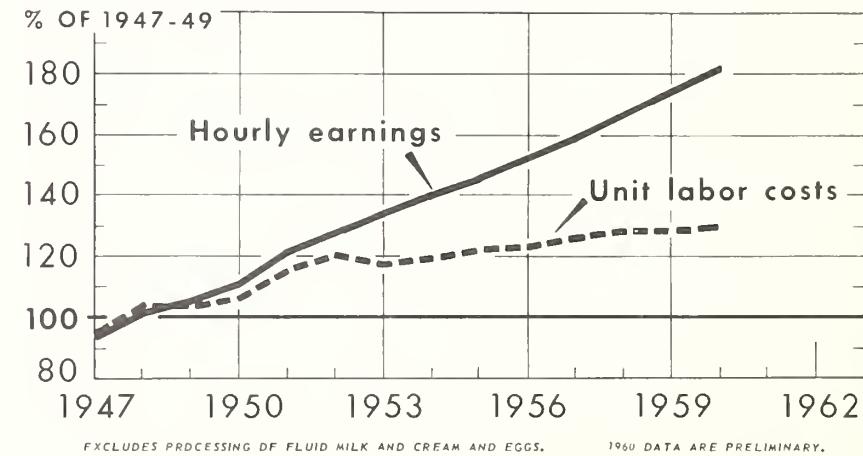
## Factory Output Per Man-hour Trends Up



EXCLUDES PROCESSING OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM AND EGGS.  
1960 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Fig. 141 NEG. 8138-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 102

## Rise in Output Per Man-hour Limits Gain in Labor Cost

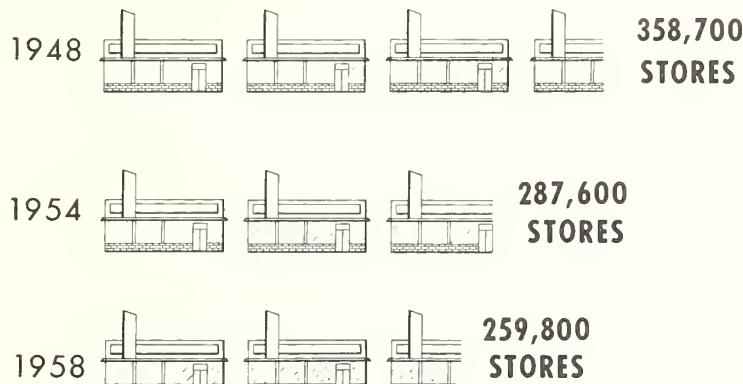


EXCLUDES PROCESSING OF FLUID MILK AND CREAM AND EGGS.  
1960 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Fig. 142 NEG. 8137-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

See Table 103

# Larger, Fewer Food Stores Sell More Per Worker

## Number of Retail Food Stores Down

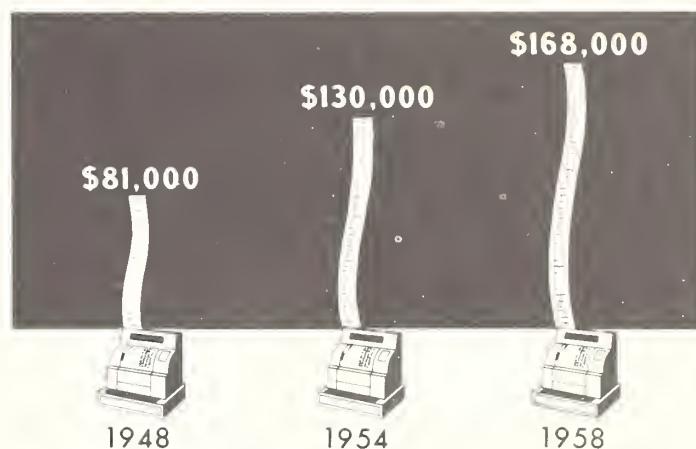


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 143

INCLUDES DELICATESSEN STORES  
AMS NEG. 8140-60 (10)

## Sales Per Retail Food Store Increase

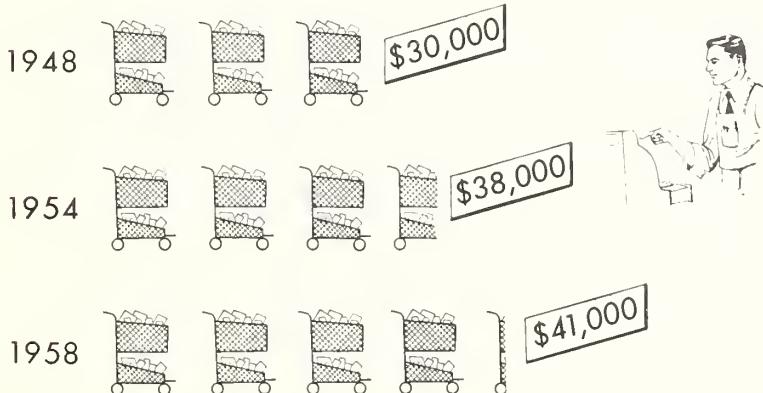


BASED ON BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DATA.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 144

INCLUDES DELICATESSEN STORES.  
SALES IN 1958 DOLLARS.  
AMS NEG. 8139-60 (10)

## Sales Per Worker Up In Retail Food Stores



BASED ON BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DATA.  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 145

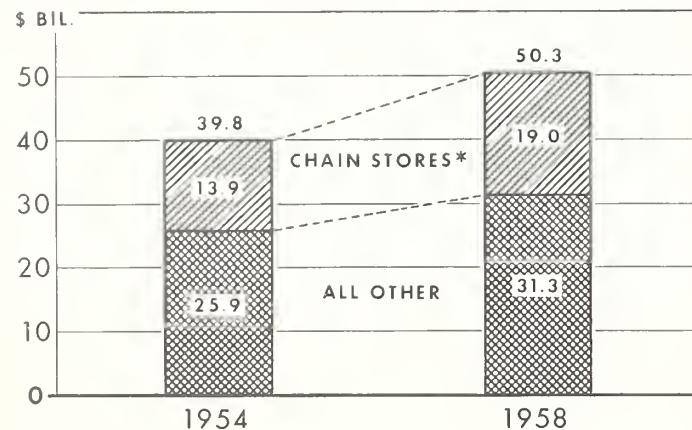
INCLUDES DELICATESSEN STORES.  
SALES IN 1958 DOLLARS.  
AMS NEG. 8141-60 (10)

The downtrend in number of retail food stores is slowing down. Less than half as many stores ceased operations between 1954 and 1958 as in the previous 5 years. Still, there were 10 percent fewer grocery stores in 1958 than in 1954. From 1948 to 1958, the average store doubled its sales, adjusted for price level change.

Retail food stores continue to increase overall labor efficiency. The average store employee in 1958 handled 8 percent more goods than in 1954 and 37 percent more than in 1948. The increases in productivity of grocery workers result from improvements in materials handling, store layout, and merchandising methods as well as increase in scale of operations. Because productivity of workers has increased in both manufacturing and distribution, unit labor costs in food marketing have not increased as rapidly as hourly earnings.

# Larger Chains Increase Share of Total Food Sales

## Retail Food Store Sales Continue To Increase



\* COMPANIES WITH 11 OR MORE STORES.

SOURCE: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

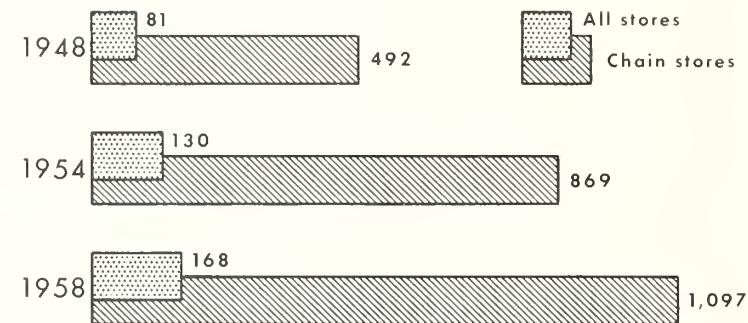
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 146

NEG. 8134-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Sales Per Store Higher For Chains than Others

In Thousands of Dollars



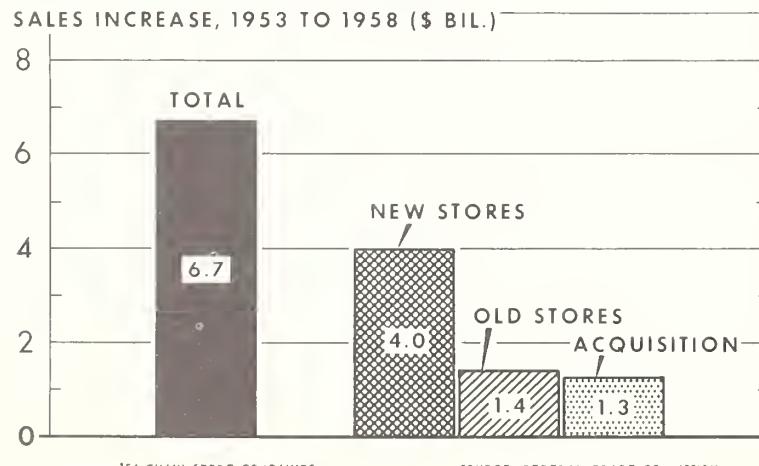
BASED ON FTC AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DATA.  
INCLUDES DELICATESSEN STORES. ANNUAL SALES IN 1958 DOLLARS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 147

NEG. 8135-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## New Stores Chief Source Of Sales Growth for Chains



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Fig. 148

NEG. 8133-60 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Chains of 11 or more stores increased their share of retail food store sales from 35 percent in 1954 to 38 percent in 1958. Most of this increase was achieved by opening new stores. The increase in sales of stores opened before 1953 and still operating in 1958 was about the same as that due to acquisition of stores from other firms. Chains operate substantially larger stores than the average of all food stores. Although they are concentrated in metropolitan areas, chains operated stores in more than two-thirds of all counties in 1958.

Growth of large-scale food retailing has been accompanied by changes in methods of buying and selling at other marketing levels. Growers tend increasingly to do business with fewer and larger buyers. This is leading to more specialization in farm production, both on individual farms and by areas.

# DATA FOR THE CHARTS

Table 1. Farm output and food consumption, United States, 1955-60

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)

Year	Farm output		Food consumption 1/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	:	:	:	:
1955	113	100	114	102
1956	114	99	118	104
1957	114	97	119	102
1958	125	105	120	101
1959	126	104	124	103
1960 2/	128	104	126	103

1/ Foods combined using 1947-49 average retail price as weights.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 2. Index numbers: Consumer price and farm products, United States, 1955-60

Year	Food products			
	Consumer price index		Farm products	
	1947-49=100	Retail prices 1/	Farm prices 2/	1947-49=100
1955	114.5	110.9	84.7	
1956	116.2	111.7	83.7	
1957	120.2	115.4	86.2	
1958	123.5	120.3	92.2	
1959	124.6	118.3	85.7	
1960 3/	126.1	119.1	86.8	

1/ Food at home, consumer price index, BLS.

2/ Farm value, market basket of farm foods, AMS.

3/ 8-months average.

Compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics and Marketing Research (AMS) reports.

Table 3. Expenditures for new construction and producers' durable equipment, United States, by quarters, 1947-60

Period	(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)			
	New	Producers'	Period	New
	construction	durable	Period	construction
:	Billion	Billion	:	Billion
:	dollars	dollars	:	dollars
1947	:	:	1954	:
I	13.3	16.1	I	27.8
II	13.8	16.4	II	28.9
III	15.6	16.7	III	30.2
IV	17.9	17.4	IV	31.6
1948	:	:	1955	:
I	18.4	18.2	I	33.9
II	19.8	18.3	II	34.9
III	20.1	19.0	III	35.4
IV	19.4	20.1	IV	35.4
1949	:	:	1956	:
I	18.5	18.3	I	35.1
II	18.2	17.9	II	35.7
III	18.6	16.8	III	35.7
IV	19.9	16.0	IV	35.5
1950	:	:	1957	:
I	21.6	15.7	I	35.8
II	23.6	18.4	II	36.0
III	25.6	20.6	III	36.2
IV	25.3	21.1	IV	36.1
1951	:	:	1958	:
I	25.7	20.7	I	35.2
II	25.0	21.3	II	34.3
III	24.5	21.6	III	35.0
IV	24.5	21.5	IV	36.8
1952	:	:	1959	:
I	25.2	21.9	I	39.4
II	25.4	22.4	II	41.3
III	25.4	19.4	III	41.1
IV	26.1	21.2	IV	39.4
1953	:	:	1960	:
I	26.9	22.5	I	40.8
II	27.8	22.0	II	40.7
III	27.7	22.6	III	
IV	27.9	21.9	IV	

Compiled from the Survey of Current Business.

Table 4. Change in business inventories, United States, by quarters, 1947-60

Period		Change	Period		Change	Period		Change
Period	Change	Billion	Period	Billion	Period	Billion	dollars	dollars
		dollars		dollars		dollars		dollars
<u>1947</u>			<u>1952</u>			<u>1957</u>		
I	0.4		I	5.1		I		2.3
II	-1.0		II	2.2		II		2.7
III	-2.7		III	4.3		III		2.5
IV	1.4		IV	5.3		IV		-1.2
<u>1948</u>			<u>1953</u>			<u>1958</u>		
I	3.3		I	2.5		I		-6.9
II	5.1		II	3.1		II		-4.5
III	6.1		III	.7		III		-1.6
IV	4.3		IV	-4.6		IV		2.9
<u>1949</u>			<u>1954</u>			<u>1959</u>		
I	.0		I	-2.6		I		7.6
II	-5.3		II	-2.7		II		11.5
III	-1.7		III	-2.1		III		.1
IV	-5.3		IV	.8		IV		4.7
<u>1950</u>			<u>1955</u>			<u>1960</u>		
I	2.5		I	4.4		I		11.4
II	4.9		II	6.1		II		5.3
III	4.9		III	5.7		III		
IV	15.0		IV	6.7		IV		
<u>1951</u>			<u>1956</u>					
I	10.5		I	6.2				
II	15.2		II	4.4				
III	10.2		III	4.0				
IV	4.9		IV	4.0				

Compiled from Survey of Current Business.

Table 5. Government purchases of goods and services, by quarters, 1947-60

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)						
Period	Federal	State and local	Period	Federal	State and local	
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	
<u>1947</u>			<u>1954</u>			
I	15.9	11.9	I	52.9	26.5	
II	15.1	12.4	II	47.1	27.3	
III	15.9	12.9	III	45.9	28.2	
IV	15.7	13.7	IV	44.4	28.7	
<u>1948</u>			<u>1955</u>			
I	15.9	14.2	I	45.1	29.5	
II	19.0	14.7	II	44.7	30.2	
III	20.3	15.6	III	45.3	30.5	
IV	22.1	16.1	IV	46.1	31.0	
<u>1949</u>			<u>1956</u>			
I	22.5	17.0	I	44.8	31.7	
II	22.3	17.6	II	44.5	32.8	
III	22.6	18.3	III	46.2	33.7	
IV	21.6	18.7	IV	47.5	34.5	
<u>1950</u>			<u>1957</u>			
I	19.1	19.3	I	49.5	35.8	
II	17.2	19.3	II	50.0	36.4	
III	18.4	19.8	III	50.0	36.9	
IV	22.7	20.3	IV	49.4	38.3	
<u>1951</u>			<u>1958</u>			
I	28.7	20.9	I	50.6	39.5	
II	36.1	21.6	II	51.8	40.1	
III	42.9	21.9	III	53.7	41.2	
IV	47.4	22.1	IV	54.3	42.8	
<u>1952</u>			<u>1959</u>			
I	48.5	22.5	I	53.3	43.8	
II	52.1	23.1	II	53.7	44.0	
III	55.0	23.2	III	53.6	44.5	
IV	55.8	23.7	IV	52.5	43.9	
<u>1953</u>			<u>1960</u>			
I	57.4	24.4	I	51.8	45.7	
II	58.9	24.3	II	51.7	46.9	
III	57.7	24.9	III			
IV	57.8	25.7	IV			

Compiled from Survey of Current Business.

Table 6. Disposable personal income, United States, by quarters, 1947-60

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Period	Total	Per capita	Per capita deflated	Period	Total	Per capita	Per capita deflated
	Billion dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Billion dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1947							
I	167.5	1,172	1,415	I	254.6	1,578	1,576
II	164.8	1,148	1,373	II	254.8	1,573	1,573
III	172.3	1,194	1,406	III	256.8	1,578	1,580
IV	175.7	1,212	1,395	IV	260.9	1,596	1,596
1948							
I	179.5	1,233	1,398	I	263.8	1,607	1,602
II	188.8	1,291	1,447	II	272.0	1,650	1,647
III	194.7	1,326	1,467	III	277.7	1,678	1,671
IV	194.0	1,314	1,457	IV	283.0	1,702	1,692
1949							
I	190.6	1,286	1,437	I	284.6	1,704	1,689
II	190.2	1,278	1,438	II	291.1	1,736	1,707
III	188.6	1,262	1,432	III	295.2	1,752	1,708
IV	189.3	1,260	1,430	IV	300.3	1,774	1,719
1950							
I	200.9	1,332	1,512	I	303.0	1,780	1,710
II	201.7	1,333	1,503	II	308.8	1,807	1,724
III	210.2	1,384	1,528	III	312.7	1,822	1,725
IV	217.7	1,427	1,548	IV	311.2	1,805	1,701
1951							
I	219.8	1,434	1,506	I	311.4	1,803	1,685
II	226.4	1,471	1,535	II	314.0	1,811	1,686
III	229.5	1,484	1,546	III	321.9	1,847	1,721
IV	233.8	1,505	1,550	IV	324.9	1,856	1,727
1952							
I	232.1	1,488	1,526	I	329.6	1,873	1,737
II	235.6	1,504	1,538	II	338.3	1,916	1,772
III	241.1	1,533	1,563	III	338.5	1,908	1,755
IV	245.6	1,554	1,574	IV	342.4	1,915	1,812
1953							
I	250.0	1,576	1,597	I	347.0	1,941	1,769
II	252.8	1,588	1,609	II	354.1	1,974	1,790
III	253.8	1,587	1,600	III			
IV	253.8	1,579	1,592	IV			

Compiled from the Survey of Current Business.

Table 7. Personal consumption expenditures, United States, by quarters, 1947-60

(Seasonally adjusted at annual rates)

Period	Durable goods	Food and beverages	Services	Other	Period	Durable goods	Food and beverages	Services	Other
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars		Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars
1947									
I	19.1	53.1	49.6	37.7	I	38.2	66.2	90.0	55.0
II	20.3	54.4	50.6	38.6	II	39.1	67.5	91.6	56.2
III	20.8	55.0	52.2	39.2	III	41.4	68.7	93.4	57.4
IV	22.1	55.2	53.4	40.5	IV	39.8	69.4	95.3	58.7
1948									
I	21.6	56.5	55.0	41.5	I	38.8	70.3	97.1	59.4
II	22.6	56.4	56.2	42.3	II	38.2	70.9	98.9	60.1
III	23.6	55.7	57.6	43.3	III	37.7	71.4	101.0	60.3
IV	23.1	55.6	58.5	43.6	IV	39.4	72.3	102.8	61.0
1949									
I	22.4	54.8	58.8	43.0	I	40.4	72.8	104.2	62.7
II	24.5	54.4	59.5	42.7	II	40.4	74.1	106.2	62.7
III	25.1	53.6	60.1	41.6	III	40.9	75.3	108.0	64.4
IV	26.3	53.7	61.5	42.7	IV	39.7	75.2	109.9	63.8
1950									
I	26.8	53.6	62.6	42.7	I	36.5	76.1	111.5	63.5
II	27.9	54.3	64.3	43.5	II	36.4	77.0	113.4	64.4
III	35.5	56.8	65.7	46.4	III	36.7	76.8	115.1	66.2
IV	31.2	56.3	66.9	45.7	IV	39.6	77.2	116.9	66.5
1951									
I	33.0	61.2	68.3	49.0	I	41.6	77.5	119.2	67.8
II	28.0	60.9	69.4	47.2	II	44.4	78.2	121.4	69.6
III	28.5	61.5	70.8	48.0	III	44.0	78.0	124.1	69.9
IV	28.4	62.3	72.3	50.3	IV	43.5	79.1	126.6	70.5
1952									
I	27.7	63.4	73.6	50.0	I	44.2	79.5	128.6	71.0
II	29.1	64.2	74.7	49.7	II	44.5	81.4	130.9	72.1
III	27.5	64.7	76.2	51.2	III				
IV	32.1	65.1	77.9	52.1	IV				
1953									
I	33.2	65.3	79.6	52.8					
II	33.4	65.4	81.2	53.2					
III	33.6	65.1	82.8	52.7					
IV	31.2	65.2	83.7	52.2					
1954									
I	31.2	65.4	84.6	52.5					
II	32.2	65.8	85.5	52.9					
III	32.3	66.5	86.9	53.1					
IV	33.9	67.2	88.3	53.9					

Compiled from the Survey of Current Business.

Table 8. Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1960

Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	256	260	279	273	267	265	271	274	286	287	289	304	276
1948	310	283	286	292	290	294	297	290	289	274	269	268	287
1949	267	257	262	258	255	249	244	243	248	242	237	237	250
1950	235	239	241	245	250	249	261	267	274	268	276	289	258
1951	301	313	311	312	306	300	294	291	292	297	303	306	302
1952	299	293	291	292	291	290	292	294	288	280	275	267	288
1953	266	261	257	259	251	254	251	253	246	246	250	255	
1954	254	254	252	253	252	244	243	246	242	237	237	234	246
1955	238	240	240	241	236	235	232	229	231	227	222	219	232
1956	222	222	224	229	235	238	237	234	233	230	229	229	230
1957	231	229	230	232	233	233	239	242	240	236	235	237	235
1958	241	246	257	256	256	250	251	250	254	249	247	244	250
1959	244	243	244	244	242	241	239	240	235	231	230	240	
1960	232	233	241	242	241	236	238	234	237				

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 10. Gross farm income, net income, and production expenses of farm operators, United States, 1950-60. 1/

Year	Realized gross farm income	Production expenses	Realized net income from agriculture:		
			Amount	Percent of realized gross income	Realized non-money income
					Million dollars
1950	32,482	19,297	13,185	40.6	3,687
1951	37,323	22,165	15,158	40.6	4,079
1952	37,016	22,600	14,416	38.9	4,110
1953	35,265	21,366	13,899	39.4	3,926
1954	33,865	21,664	12,201	36.0	3,655
1955	33,332	21,862	11,470	34.4	3,547
1956	34,626	22,594	12,032	34.7	3,509
1957	34,389	23,371	11,018	32.0	3,549
1958	38,216	25,236	12,980	34.0	3,637
1959	37,467	26,159	11,308	30.2	3,640
1960 2/	37,700	26,300	11,400	30.2	3,540

1/ Not adjusted for inventory changes; including Government payments.

2/ Annual rate for the first three quarters of the year.

Data published periodically in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 11. Per capita income of farm and nonfarm population, United States, 1934-59

Year	Average net income per capita of--		
	Farm population		Nonfarm population
	Agricultural sources	Nonagricultural sources	All sources
1934	106	59	165
1935	182	62	244
1936	156	72	228
1937	216	80	296
1938	165	74	239
1939	168	81	249
1940	174	88	262
1941	246	103	349
1942	379	130	509
1943	497	157	654
1944	524	172	696
1945	554	166	720
1946	644	162	806
1947	644	181	825
1948	765	197	962
1949	567	200	767
1950	626	212	838
1951	751	232	983
1952	711	251	962
1953	666	265	931
1954	654	262	916
1955	602	281	883
1956	597	300	897
1957	627	306	933
1958	740	299	1,039
1959	644	321	965

Data published currently in the Farm Income Situation (AMS).

Table 9. Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1960

Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	227	229	234	237	237	238	240	242	245	247	249	253	240
1948	262	257	258	261	262	263	263	261	260	258	258	257	260
1949	256	253	256	255	254	253	251	249	249	247	246	247	251
1950	249	249	250	251	254	255	257	258	261	262	264	266	256
1951	273	277	281	284	284	283	283	284	285	285	285	282	
1952	288	289	289	290	290	288	287	288	286	283	282	281	287
1953	282	280	279	278	278	274	276	271	275	274	275	277	
1954	278	278	279	279	280	278	276	277	271	276	276	275	277
1955	278	278	279	278	277	277	275	274	274	272	272	276	
1956	274	274	275	277	278	278	279	280	280	281	281	278	
1957	284	285	286	286	287	286	286	286	287	287	288	286	
1958	290	291	293	294	295	294	293	294	294	295	295	293	
1959	298	297	297	298	299	298	297	297	296	297	297	297	
1960	299	299	300	302	301	299	298	298	298	298	298	298	

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 12. Wheat: Acreage, yield, production and food use, United States, 1947-60

Year beginning July	Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)				
	Harvested acres	Yield	Production	Food use	
				Total	Per capita
1947	100	108	109	99	101
1948	98	106	103	100	100
1949	102	86	88	101	99
1950	83	98	81	102	99
1951	83	95	79	102	98
1952	96	109	104	102	97
1953	91	103	94	101	94
1954	73	107	79	101	92
1955	64	117	75	101	90
1956	67	120	80	100	87
1957	59	129	76	100	86
1958	72	162	117	102	86
1959	71	126	90	103	85
1960	71	153	109	103	84

Computed from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 14. Corn: Acreage, yield, production and quantity fed to livestock, United States, 1947-60

Year beginning October	Acreage harvested					Yield per acre		Production		Quantity fed to livestock			
	Total	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	Yield 1947-49 average	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	Total	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	Total	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	Fed per animal unit 1/	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	Fed per animal unit 1/	Percent- age of 1947-49 average	
									Million acres	Percent	Bushels	Percent	
1947	82.9	98	28.4	79	2,355	77	2,263	89	14.8	92			
1948	84.8	101	42.5	117	3,605	117	2,554	100	16.1	100			
1949	85.6	101	37.8	104	3,238	106	2,836	111	17.3	108			
1950	81.8	97	37.6	104	3,075	100	2,793	109	17.3	108			
1951	80.7	96	36.2	100	2,926	95	2,852	112	17.0	106			
1952	80.9	96	40.7	112	3,292	107	2,623	103	16.5	102			
1953	80.5	95	39.9	110	3,210	105	2,716	106	17.3	108			
1954	80.2	95	38.1	105	3,058	100	2,592	102	16.0	99			
1955	79.5	94	40.6	112	3,230	105	2,722	107	16.4	102			
1956	75.6	90	45.7	126	3,455	113	2,758	108	17.0	106			
1957	72.6	86	47.1	130	3,422	112	2,910	114	18.0	112			
1958	73.3	87	51.8	143	3,801	124	3,226	126	18.9	117			
1959	84.6	100	51.5	142	4,361	142	3,581	140	21.3	132			
1960 2/	83.7	99	50.9	141	4,259	139							

1/ Quantity fed per grain-consuming animal unit.

2/ October 1 indications.

Table 13. Cotton: Acreage, yield, production and domestic use, United States, 1947-60

Year beginning August	Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)				
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Domestic use	
				Total	Per capita
1947	89	93	83	103	105
1948	96	108	104	106	106
1949	115	98	113	91	90
1950	75	94	70	117	113
1951	113	94	106	119	113
1952	108	98	106	109	102
1953	102	113	115	111	102
1954	81	119	96	102	92
1955	71	145	103	111	98
1956	65	143	93	111	97
1957	57	135	77	102	87
1958	50	163	81	98	82
1959	63	161	102	112	93
1960	65	157	101		

Computed from reports of the Crop Reporting Board, (AMS) and Bureau of the Census.

Table 15. Index numbers of farm output, crop production per acre, and population, United States, 1950-60 and projected 1965

Year	Population 1950=100	Farm output 1950=100	Crop production per acre 1947-49=100	
			1950-100	1950-100
1950	100	100		97
1951	102	103		98
1952	103	107		104
1953	105	108		103
1954	107	108		101
1955	109	112		106
1956	111	113		109
1957	113	113		112
1958	115	123		126
1959	117	125		123
1960 1/	119	127		126
1965	2/ 129	3/ 133-138		4/ 127-130

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on Census Series II projections.

3/ Based on alternative assumptions for crop yields and acreage, and projected outlets for livestock production.

4/ Based on alternative assumptions for crop yields at 1959 crop acreage compositions.

Table 16. Acreage equivalents of annual changes in carryover stocks of feed grains, wheat and cotton, 1950-60 1/

Year beginning	Feed grains	Wheat	Cotton
1,000 acres			
1950	- 2,225	- 1,506	- 8,143
1951	- 10,059	- 8,993	909
1952	7,582	18,998	4,822
1953	5,317	18,957	6,099
1954	8,706	5,672	2,077
1955	4,688	- 140	3,821
1956	5,662	- 6,169	- 3,763
1957	10,119	- 1,279	- 3,197
1958	7,465	15,111	148
1959	8,073	840	- 806
1960	4,318	9,108	0

1/ Annual changes in carryover stocks, divided by U. S. average yield on the new crop harvested during the year.

Table 17. Prices received by farmers for commodities, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1960

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	94	96	103	101	99	98	100	101	106	107	112	102	
1948	114	104	106	108	107	108	110	107	107	101	99	106	
1949	99	95	97	95	94	92	90	90	92	89	87	92	
1950	87	88	89	90	92	92	96	99	101	99	102	107	95
1951	111	115	115	115	113	111	108	107	108	110	112	113	111
1952	110	108	107	108	107	107	108	108	106	103	101	99	106
1953	98	96	96	95	96	93	94	93	93	91	91	92	94
1954	94	94	93	93	93	90	90	91	89	87	87	86	91
1955	88	89	89	89	87	87	86	85	85	84	82	81	86
1956	82	82	83	85	87	88	87	86	86	85	85	85	85
1957	85	85	85	86	86	86	88	89	89	87	87	87	87
1958	89	91	95	94	94	92	93	92	94	92	91	90	92
1959	90	90	90	90	89	89	88	89	89	87	85	85	88
1960	86	86	89	89	89	87	88	86	86	87			

Data published in *Agricultural Prices* (AMS).

Table 18. Prices paid for commodities, interest, taxes and wage rates, United States, by months, 1947 - September 1960

Index numbers (1947-49 = 100)													
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1947	91	92	94	95	95	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	96
1948	105	103	103	104	105	105	105	104	104	103	103	104	
1949	102	101	102	102	102	101	100	100	100	99	98	99	100
1950	100	100	100	100	102	102	103	103	104	105	106	103	
1951	109	111	112	114	114	113	113	113	114	114	114	113	
1952	115	116	116	116	116	115	115	115	114	113	112	115	
1953	113	112	112	111	111	110	110	111	110	110	110	111	
1954	111	111	112	112	112	111	110	111	111	110	110	111	
1955	111	111	112	111	111	111	110	110	109	110	110	110	
1956	110	110	110	111	111	111	112	112	112	112	112	111	
1957	114	114	114	114	115	114	114	114	115	115	115	114	
1958	116	116	117	118	118	117	117	118	118	118	118	117	
1959	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	118	119	119	119	
1960	120	120	120	121	120	120	119	119	119	119			

Data published in *Agricultural Prices* (AMS).

Table 19. Cash expenditures as a percentage of cash farm income

Year	Current operating expenses	Capital expenditures	Repairs and operation	Real estate taxes	Interest 1/	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	36.9	9.5	11.0	5.0	5.3	67.7
1941	33.1	10.3	9.4	4.0	4.3	61.1
1942	32.1	7.3	7.7	2.9	3.0	53.0
1943	31.5	4.5	6.9	2.4	2.2	47.5
1944	32.4	7.0	7.2	2.3	1.9	50.3
1945	33.9	6.3	7.3	2.5	1.7	52.2
1946	33.1	8.0	7.7	2.4	1.6	52.3
1947	33.3	10.9	8.0	2.4	1.5	56.1
1948	35.6	14.3	9.1	2.6	1.6	63.2
1949	35.0	16.1	10.1	3.1	1.9	66.2
1950	36.3	16.0	10.1	3.2	2.1	67.7
1951	36.9	14.5	9.6	3.0	2.1	66.1
1952	37.2	14.3	10.4	3.2	1.9	67.0
1953	35.1	15.3	11.0	3.4	2.2	67.0
1954	37.3	14.0	11.1	3.6	2.5	68.5
1955	37.9	14.2	11.5	3.9	2.7	70.2
1956	37.4	12.4	11.6	3.9	2.3	68.1
1957	38.9	12.9	12.2	4.1	3.2	71.3
1958	38.9	13.1	11.1	3.9	3.1	70.1
1959	41.1	14.4	12.1	4.3	3.4	75.3

1/ On farm mortgage and non-real-estate debt.

Table 20. Total gross income per farm, production expenses per farm, and operators' total net income per farm, United States, 1930-59

Year	Total gross income per farm 1/	Production expenses per farm	Operators' total net income per farm
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1930	1,705	1,055	650
1931	1,338	832	506
1932	970	665	305
1933	1,022	640	382
1934	1,123	689	434
1935	1,521	743	778
1936	1,470	827	643
1937	1,830	919	911
1938	1,568	893	675
1939	1,654	957	697
1940	1,783	1,063	720
1941	2,263	1,219	1,044
1942	3,203	1,603	1,600
1943	3,829	1,887	1,942
1944	3,994	2,032	1,967
1945	4,245	2,165	2,080
1946	5,018	2,444	2,574
1947	5,552	2,904	2,648
1948	6,315	3,250	3,065
1949	5,410	3,151	2,259
1950	5,896	3,417	2,479
1951	6,955	4,004	2,951
1952	6,998	4,169	2,829
1953	6,527	4,025	2,502
1954	6,605	4,165	2,440
1955	6,610	4,297	2,313
1956	6,885	4,547	2,338
1957	7,239	4,813	2,426
1958	8,266	5,314	2,952
1959	8,184	5,636	2,548

1/ Including government payments. Data published periodically in *The Farm Income Situation* (AMS)

Table 21. Index numbers of farm output, production inputs, and productivity, United States, 1910-59  
(1947-49 = 100)

Year	Farm output	Production inputs	Productivity	Year	Farm output	Production inputs	Productivity
1910	61	82	74	1935	72	88	82
1911	59	84	70	1936	65	89	73
1912	66	86	77	1937	82	94	87
1913	60	86	70	1938	79	91	87
1914	66	89	74	1939	79	94	84
1915	68	83	77				
1916	62	89	70	1940	82	97	85
1917	65	89	73	1941	85	97	88
1918	66	91	73	1942	96	101	95
1919	66	91	73	1943	94	101	93
				1944	97	101	96
1920	70	93	75	1945	95	99	96
1921	62	90	69	1946	104	104	100
1922	68	92	74	1947	104	104	100
1923	69	92	75	1948	104	100	104
1924	68	94	72	1949	101	101	100
1925	70	95	74				
1926	73	98	75	1950	101	101	100
1927	72	95	76	1951	104	104	100
1928	75	97	77	1952	108	104	104
1929	74	98	76	1953	109	103	106
				1954	109	102	107
1930	72	97	74	1955	113	102	111
1931	79	96	82	1956	114	102	112
1932	76	93	82	1957	114	100	114
1933	70	91	77	1958	124	101	123
1934	60	86	70	1959	126	103	122

1/ Preliminary.

Table 22. Selected resources used per unit of farm output, United States, 1935-50

(1935-39=100)							
Year	Cropland used for crops	Fertilizer (plant nutrients)	Man-hours of farm labor	Tractors	Trucks	Feed purchased	Horses and mules
1935	107	86	106	88	95	81	110
1936	115	109	112	106	110	125	119
1937	93	101	96	91	93	92	91
1938	93	99	93	105	102	87	91
1939	92	105	93	110	100	115	89
1940	90	110	89	114	99	114	84
1941	87	115	85	119	100	138	80
1942	78	114	77	118	94	150	69
1943	80	133	78	132	106	170	67
1944	79	118	74	135	110	168	62
1945	79	156	71	150	121	196	60
1946	75	177	66	153	122	181	55
1947	79	192	65	167	139	195	51
1948	74	183	58	164	141	180	43
1949	77	201	57	187	158	170	40
1950	76	228	54	204	169	181	37
1951	74	211	53	211	172	197	32
1952	71	260	48	220	173	187	27
1953	70	269	46	228	179	178	23
1954	70	290	43	235	185	185	21
1955	67	266	41	233	185	188	18
1956	65	287	38	240	191	203	17
1957	64	295	36	245	197	209	15
1958	58	277	32	230	187	215	13
1959	58	310	32	230	189	221	12
1960 1/	57	315	30	230	192	217	12

1/ Preliminary.

Table 23. Index numbers of nitrogen (N), available phosphoric oxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and potash (K<sub>2</sub>O) used, fiscal years 1945-60 1/, and liming materials used, calendar years, 1945-59, United States

(1947-49 = 100)							
Year	N	Available P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Liming materials			
1945	74	73	77	82			
1946	82	84	85	105			
1947	92	94	90	108			
1948	100	100	97	92			
1949	108	105	113	100			
1950	118	106	116	107			
1951	145	114	145	99			
1952	167	119	166	95			
1953	192	123	183	74			
1954	216	121	191	68			
1955	230	124	197	74			
1956	226	122	197	79			
1957	250	125	204	80			
1958	268	124	204	83			
1959	313	138	231	81			
1960	327	138	233				

1/ Year ended June 30.

Table 24. Index numbers of tractors and specified machines on farms, United States, January 1, 1945-60 1/

(1945 = 100)				
Year	Tractors (exclusive of steam and garden)	Cornpickers and picker-shelters	Pickup balers	Field forage harvesters
1945	100	100	100	100
1946	105	121	129	125
1947	111	140	155	150
1948	120	178	214	225
1949	133	221	321	300
1950	144	271	467	405
1951	156	311	571	510
1952	166	350	710	620
1953	174	375	821	740
1954	180	393	940	875
1955	185	410	1,067	1,010
1956	192	420	1,202	1,125
1957	195	432	1,309	1,200
1958	199	443	1,380	1,265
1959	202	452	1,476	1,350
1960 2/	203	464	1,548	1,425

1/ For numbers of farm machines 1910-60, see Statistical Bulletin No. 233, "Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency," U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, ARS, FERD. Revised July 1960.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 25. Average value per farm of assets used in production 1/

Year	Valued in current dollars				Valued in 1947-49 dollars												
	Machinery		Real estate		Other		Total		Machinery		Real estate		Other		Total		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1940	394	4,394	1,306	6,094	646	9,165	3,307	13,118									
1941	413	4,545	1,382	6,340	683	9,344	3,417	13,444									
1942	516	5,063	1,870	7,449	790	9,578	3,703	14,076									
1943	673	5,743	2,513	8,934	772	9,837	4,139	14,743									
1944	766	6,780	2,782	10,323	716	10,062	4,264	15,042									
1945	938	7,642	2,766	11,346	737	10,189	4,174	15,100									
1946	776	8,740	2,191	12,435	776	10,258	4,117	15,151									
1947	749	9,913	3,492	14,154	852	10,492	4,020	15,364									
1948	1,034	10,770	4,102	15,906	1,034	10,701	3,774	15,509									
1949	1,451	11,377	4,316	17,144	1,293	10,993	4,194	16,480									
1950	1,753	11,273	3,948	16,979	1,523	11,225	4,231	16,979									
1951	2,042	13,406	4,986	20,434	1,734	11,653	4,355	17,742									
1952	2,398	15,145	5,663	23,206	1,900	12,009	4,519	18,428									
1953	2,543	15,543	4,860	22,946	1,978	12,359	4,672	19,009									
1954	2,673	15,651	4,268	22,592	2,077	12,824	4,730	19,631									
1955	2,732	16,749	4,325	23,806	2,123	13,210	4,954	20,287									
1956	2,898	17,992	4,206	25,096	2,153	13,745	5,193	21,091									
1957	3,048	19,723	4,427	27,203	2,142	14,209	5,148	21,499									
1958	2/ 3,138	2/ 21,331	2/ 5,053	2/ 29,522	2,127	2/ 14,508	2/ 5,433	2/ 22,068									
1959	3,297	23,374	6,227	33,398	2,198	15,148	5,839	23,185									
1960	3,524	25,308	5,816	34,648	2,269	15,661	5,991	23,921									

1/ Assets include farm real estate less value of dwelling, crops held for feed, livestock, machinery and equipment less 60 percent of the value of automobiles, and demand deposits used for production.

2/ Revised.

Table 26. Average value per farm worker of assets used in production, United States, January 1, 1940-60

Year	Value in current dollars				Value in 1947-49 dollars													
	Real estate		Machinery		Live- stock		Other		Real estate		Machinery		Live- stock		Other		Total	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1940	2,461	220	450	282	3,413	5,133	362	1,138	714	7,347								
1941	2,605	237	483	309	3,634	5,356	392	1,184	774	7,706								
1942	2,943	300	665	422	4,330	5,568	459	1,303	853	8,183								
1943	3,332	390	911	543	5,179	5,703	447	1,428	971	8,589								
1944	3,896	440	929	670	5,935	5,782	512	1,512	938	8,644								
1945	4,462	518	881	734	6,625	5,950	430	1,438	999	8,817								
1946	5,180	460	970	760	7,370	6,080	460	1,430	1,010	8,980								
1947	5,653	427	1,156	836	8,072	5,983	486	1,331	962	8,762								
1948	6,020	578	1,281	1,011	8,890	5,982	578	1,252	857	8,669								
1949	6,282	801	1,390	993	9,466	6,070	714	1,245	1,071	9,100								
1950	6,393	994	1,295	943	9,625	6,363	863	1,315	1,084	9,625								
1951	7,475	1,138	1,723	1,058	11,394	6,198	967	1,370	1,058	9,893								
1952	8,600	1,362	2,043	1,173	13,178	6,820	1,079	1,198	1,068	10,465								
1953	9,017	1,476	1,618	1,202	13,313	7,170	1,148	1,585	1,125	11,028								
1954	9,183	1,568	1,320	1,185	13,256	7,525	1,218	1,613	1,162	11,518								
1955	9,662	1,609	1,296	1,251	11,018	7,779	1,250	1,690	1,238	11,957								
1956	10,689	1,698	1,279	1,219	11,885	8,166	1,279	1,769	1,316	12,530								
1957	12,251	1,880	1,119	1,330	16,880	8,824	1,330	1,811	1,368	13,363								
1958	13,369	1/ 1,940	1,861	1,307	18,477	9,093	1,333	1,874	1,531	13,832								
1959	14,724	2/ 2,033	2,405	1,436	1/ 20,598	9,342	1,355	1,967	1,635	14,299								
1960	15,561	2,167	2,194	1,381	21,303	9,629	1,395	2,086	1,597	14,707								

1/ Revised.

Table 27. Production assets in relation to net farm income, United States, 1940-59

Year	Production assets 1/	Net farm income 2/	Assets per dollar net income	Year	Production assets 1/	Net farm income 2/	Assets per dollar net income										
								1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
								Million dollars									
1940	38,650	5,311	7.28	1950	95,775	15,497	6.18										
1941	40,022	7,504	5.33	1951	112,946	17,993	6.28										
1942	46,091	11,086	4.16	1952	125,655	17,077	7.37										
1943	54,370	13,112	4.15	1953	121,842	14,839	8.21										
1944	61,933	13,080	4.73	1954	117,535	14,223	8.26										
1945	68,720	13,696	4.94	1955	120,825	13,229	9.13										
1946	73,656	16,872	4.37	1956	124,311	13,172	9.44										
1947	83,025	17,224	4.82	1957	131,912	13,296	9.92										
1948	92,212	19,391	4.76	1958	139,939	15,685	8.92										
1949	98,043	14,276	6.07	1959	154,767	13,407	11.54										

1/ Farmland and service buildings, machinery and equipment (less family share of automobile), livestock, feed crop inventory and a portion of demand deposits owned by farm operators.

2/ Net income of farm operators plus interest on farm mortgage debt and net rent paid to nonfarm landlords.

Table 28. The farm balance sheet, United States, January 1, 1940-60 (In current dollars)

Year	Assets				Claims												
	Real estate		Other		Financial		Total		Real estate		Other		Owners' equities		Total		
	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars	Billion dollars													
1940	33.6	15.2	4.2	53.0	6.6	3.4	43.0	53.0									
1941	34.4	15.9	4.8	55.1	6.5	3.9	44.7	55.1									
1942	37.5	19.4	5.6	62.5	6.4	4.1	52.0	62.5									
1943	41.6	24.2	7.5	73.3	6.0</td												

Table 29. Farm debts in relation to production assets

Year	As percentage of production assets					
	Farm mortgage debt	Non-real-estate debt 1/	Total debt	Farm mortgage debt	Non-real-estate debt	Total debt
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
1940	6,586	3,004	9,590	17.0	7.8	24.8
1941	6,494	3,347	9,841	16.2	8.4	24.6
1942	6,376	3,483	9,859	13.8	7.6	21.4
1943	5,956	3,172	9,128	11.0	5.8	16.8
1944	5,396	2,888	8,284	8.7	4.7	13.4
1945	4,941	2,720	7,661	7.2	4.0	11.2
1946	4,760	2,868	7,628	6.5	3.9	10.4
1947	4,897	3,451	8,348	5.9	4.2	10.1
1948	5,064	4,090	9,154	5.5	4.4	9.9
1949	5,288	4,910	10,198	5.4	5.0	10.4
1950	5,579	5,234	10,813	5.8	5.5	11.3
1951	6,118	6,166	12,284	5.4	5.5	10.9
1952	6,676	7,263	13,939	5.3	5.8	11.1
1953	7,263	7,615	14,878	6.0	6.2	12.2
1954	7,772	6,944	14,716	6.6	5.9	12.5
1955	8,289	7,286	15,575	6.9	6.0	12.9
1956	9,066	7,920	16,986	7.3	6.4	13.7
1957	9,908	7,970	17,878	7.5	6.0	13.5
1958	10,507	8,494	19,001	7.5	6.1	13.6
1959	11,254	9,465	20,719	7.3	6.1	13.4
1960	12,291	10,561	22,852	7.8	6.7	14.5

1/ Excluding CCC loans.

Table 30. Value of farm real estate, net income per acre and ratio of value to income, United States, 1910-59

Year	Farm real estate per acre 1/	Net farm income per acre 2/	Ratio, value to income 3/	Year	Farm real estate per acre 1/	Net farm income per acre 2/	Ratio, value to income 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Years		Dollars	Dollars	Years
	1910	40.66	5.33	1936	33.31	4.81	5.9
1911	41.71	4.40	8.2	1937	33.23	6.40	6.3
1912	42.64	5.60	8.7	1938	32.17	4.77	6.1
1913	43.51	4.76	8.3	1939	31.71	4.38	6.5
1914	43.16	5.23	8.6				
1915	45.69	5.38	8.4	1940	31.94	5.01	5.9
1916	48.80	5.73	7.4	1941	34.35	6.97	5.0
1917	53.14	10.09	6.4	1942	37.50	10.14	4.1
1918	57.51	10.70	5.7	1943	42.83	11.82	3.8
1919	69.37	10.96	6.2	1944	47.20	11.62	4.0
				1945	53.31	12.00	4.2
1920	64.79	9.24	8.7	1946	59.62	14.74	4.3
1921	57.30	4.51	9.9	1947	63.96	15.00	4.1
1922	56.17	5.64	10.3	1948	66.33	16.84	4.5
1923	54.25	6.55	8.8	1949	64.96	12.36	4.9
1924	53.51	6.43	7.6				
1925	52.31	8.42	7.1	1950	74.92	13.38	5.4
1926	50.23	7.40	6.6	1951	82.87	15.53	5.5
1927	49.42	7.15	6.8	1952	83.43	14.74	5.8
1928	49.25	7.33	6.7	1953	81.76	12.81	6.3
1929	40.52	7.40	7.2	1954	85.29	12.23	7.0
				1955	88.63	11.42	7.7
1930	43.72	5.21	8.0	1956	94.52	11.37	8.3
1931	36.67	4.03	9.7	1957	100.39	11.48	8.3
1932	29.98	2.58	10.2	1958	108.11	13.54	8.8
1933	30.93	3.12	10.2	1959	111.46	11.57	---
1934	31.54	3.48	8.2				
1935	32.45	5.73	7.2				

1/ Farmland and buildings, March 1 of year following that indicated.

2/ Net income of farm operators plus interest on farm mortgage debt and net rent to nonfarm landlords. Acreage of land in farms interpolated between census years; 1954 acreage used for 1955-59.

3/ Number of years for net income to equal value of farm real estate. 3-year moving average.

Table 31. Distribution of family living expenditures and value of consumption, Kentucky low-income area 1/ 1956-57

Family living category	Annual consumption					
	Annual expenditures		Expenditures		Home value	
	Total	Expenditures	Total	Gift or pay	produced	use value
Total	1,924	2,800	1,213	42	522	381
Food	534	1,085	534	28	522	--
Housing	64	292	6	5	--	281
Household operation	130	26	130	--	50	--
Housefurnishings and equipment	159	132	--	--	--	12
Clothing 2/	234	336	16	4	--	214
Personal care	53	54	53	1	--	--
Medical care	210	210	--	--	--	--
Transportation	328	301	163	3	--	135
Recreation 3/	73	52	35	--	--	13
Reading and education	18	19	18	1	--	--
Tobacco	54	54	54	--	--	--
Miscellaneous family expenses 4/	7	4	4	--	--	--

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1/ Husband-and-wife families living in open country in Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties.

2/ Expenditure component of consumption covers services and purchases of infants' clothing; gift component is for infants only. Garments of persons 2 years of age and over appear in use value regardless of source.

3/ Expenditures are overstated and use value understated by the amount of the use value on hobby equipment and toys.

4/ No use value assigned cemetery lots, etc.

Table 32. Value of food consumption in two low-income areas 1/

Source	Kentucky area, 1956-57 2/		Texas area, 1958 3/	
	Dollars 4/	Percent	Dollars 4/	Percent
Total	1,085	100.0	1,191	100.0
Purchased	534	49.3	873	73.3
Food to be prepared at home	452	41.1	772	65.6
Meals and snacks away from home	82	7.6	101	8.5
Home produced	523	48.8	290	24.3
Gift or pay	28	2.6	20	2.4

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

1/ Husband-and-wife families living in the open country.

2/ Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties.

3/ Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Rusk, and Smith counties.

4/ In current dollars.

Table 33. Inventory change in major furnishings and equipment 1/ by age of head, in two low-income areas

Area and age class	Expenditures	Value of consumption	Net change
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>Kentucky 1956-57 2/ 3/</u>			
30-39 years	153	102	51
40-49 years	114	90	24
50-59 years	95	83	12
60-69 years	119	89	30
70 years and over	51	57	-6
<u>Texas 1958 2/ 4/</u>			
30-39 years	162	131	31
40-49 years	114	126	-12
50-59 years	101	108	-7
60-69 years	126	111	15
70 years and over	73	85	-12

1/ Excludes television and radio sets, and record players.

2/ Husband-and-wife families living in the open country.

3/ Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties.

4/ Anderson, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Rusk, and Smith counties.

Table 35. Cattle on farms, slaughter, production and prices and hog slaughter, United States, 1928 to date

Year	Cattle and calves		Beef cattle, production	Beef cattle, price received by farmers	Hog slaughter
	Number on farms	Total slaughter			
	January 1	January 1			
1928	57,322	19,679	6,544	9.52	72,889
1929	58,877	19,444	6,632	9.47	71,012
1930	61,003	19,817	6,709	7.71	67,272
1931	63,030	20,153	6,832	5.53	69,233
1932	65,801	19,950	6,611	4.25	71,425
1933	70,280	21,671	7,331	3.75	1/79,681
1934	74,369	1/31,268	1/ 9,591	4.13	68,760
1935	68,846	1/24,437	1/ 7,631	6.04	46,011
1936	67,847	1/25,909	1/ 8,433	5.82	58,730
1937	66,098	25,558	7,906	7.00	53,715
1938	65,249	24,128	7,902	6.54	58,927
1939	66,029	23,812	8,002	7.14	66,561
1940	68,309	24,047	8,156	7.56	77,610
1941	71,755	25,671	9,118	8.82	71,397
1942	76,025	27,751	9,994	10.70	78,547
1943	81,204	27,785	9,938	11.90	95,226
1944	85,334	34,086	10,850	10.80	98,068
1945	85,573	35,351	11,940	12.10	71,891
1946	82,235	32,000	10,816	14.50	76,021
1947	80,554	36,130	12,037	18.40	74,001
1948	77,171	31,555	10,498	22.20	70,869
1949	76,830	30,163	10,773	19.80	74,997
1950	77,963	29,115	10,764	23.30	79,263
1951	82,083	25,986	9,896	28.70	88,540
1952	88,972	28,013	10,819	24.30	86,572
1953	94,241	36,665	13,953	16.30	74,368
1954	95,679	39,159	14,610	16.00	71,495
1955	96,592	39,451	15,147	15.60	81,058
1956	96,804	40,751	16,094	14.90	85,193
1957	94,502	39,451	15,739	17.20	79,024
1958	93,350	34,148	14,531	21.90	77,339
1959	96,650	31,896	14,824	22.60	88,431
1960 2/	101,520	35,175	15,980	84,800	

1/ Includes slaughter and production under Government emergency programs.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS).

Table 34. Expenditures for family living in low-income area in Kentucky 1/ 1956-57

Age of head	Total expenditures	Medical care expenditures	Percent
	Dollars	Dollars	
Under 40 years	2,282	179	7.8
40-59 years	1,999	216	10.8
60 years and over	1,419	235	16.6

1/ Husband-and-wife families living in the open country in Barren, Cumberland, Hart, Metcalfe, and Monroe counties.

Table 36. Average prices received by farmers for hogs, beef cattle and lambs, per 100 pounds, United States, by months, 1950 to date

Year	Hogs												Weighted average
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	Dol.												
1950	15.10	16.60	16.00	15.70	18.30	18.20	20.90	21.30	19.20	17.80	17.80	18.00	
1951	20.00	21.90	21.20	20.60	20.90	20.50	20.90	19.80	20.20	18.10	17.60	20.00	
1952	17.30	17.10	16.60	16.40	19.40	19.70	20.60	19.00	18.50	16.60	16.10	17.80	
1953	17.90	19.30	20.20	21.00	23.10	22.80	23.70	23.30	23.90	21.30	20.30	23.00	21.40
1954	24.70	25.30	25.00	26.40	24.70	21.50	20.40	21.10	19.70	18.40	18.50	17.00	21.60
1955	16.80	16.30	15.50	16.60	16.40	17.70	16.40	15.70	14.50	12.10	10.60	15.00	
1956	11.00	12.10	12.40	14.40	15.40	15.70	15.30	16.20	15.70	14.30	16.20	14.40	
1957	17.30	16.80	16.90	17.40	17.40	18.40	19.30	20.20	19.10	17.00	16.60	17.80	17.80
1958	18.50	19.50	20.30	20.20	21.10	21.60	21.70	20.80	19.90	18.50	17.90	17.50	19.60
1959	16.40	15.40	15.50	15.40	14.90	13.40	13.80	13.30	12.60	12.10	11.30	14.10	
1960	12.10	13.00	15.10	15.50	15.40	16.00	16.60	16.40	15.60				

Beef cattle

	Dol.												
1950	19.70	20.50	21.20	21.90	23.10	23.70	24.40	24.20	24.60	24.20	24.60	25.20	23.30
1951	27.10	29.10	29.80	30.30	29.70	29.50	29.00	28.90	29.20	28.40	27.50	27.30	28.70
1952	27.20	27.50	27.70	27.80	26.20	25.60	24.60	23.20	21.40	20.30	19.00	24.30	
1953	19.10	18.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	16.00	17.10	16.10	15.60	14.60	14.50	14.80	16.30
1954	15.90	16.10	16.40	17.40	16.60	15.50	15.70	15.50	15.60	15.10	15.20	16.00	
1955	16.00	16.20	16.40	16.70	16.30	16.40	16.10	15.70	15.60	15.20	14.00	13.50	15.60
1956	14.00	14.10	14.50	15.00	15.30	15.40	15.30	16.10	16.10	15.10	14.50	14.00	
1957	14.80	14.90	16.00	16.90	17.60	17.80	18.40	18.20	17.70	17.40	17.80	18.60	17.20
1958	19.70	20.60	21.80	22.30	23.10	22.50	22.30	21.60	22.40	22.50	22.40	21.90	
1959	23.20	23.00	23.60	24.20	23.80	23.30	22.90	22.70	21.50	20.20	19.80	22.60	
1960	20.40	20.70	21.80	21.70	21.80	21.00	20.50	19.60	19.50				

Lambs

	Dol.												
1950	21.70	23.00	24.00	24.10	24.70	24.80	24.70	25.00	25.70	26.00	26.80	27.60	25.10
1951	30.10	33.40	35.20	34.30	32.50	31.70	30.20	29.80	29.70	29.00	28.60	31.00	
1952	28.20	26.80	25.60	26.60	26.10	25.50	25.60	25.50	24.00	22.10	20.80	19.50	24.30
1953	20.40	20.50	20.40	20.50	22.10	21.80	21.60	20.50	17.60	16.60	17.10	17.30	19.30
1954	18.70	19.40	21.00	21.90	21.80	20.90	19.50	18.40	17.70	17.60	17.70	17.50	19.10
1955	18.60	19.40	19.90	19.50	18.40	19.90	18.70	18.40	17.70	17.50	17.20	16.50	18.40
1956	17.20	17.70	18.10	18.20	21.40	20.60	19.30	18.80	18.60	17.90	17.40	18.50	
1957	18.10	18.50	19.80	20.80	20.70	20.20	19.90	20.40	20.10	19.40	20.00	20.60	19.90
1958	21.70	22.00	21.50	21.00	20.50	21.20	21.40	21.00	20.80	20.30	18.90	21.00	
1959	18.30	18.10	18.90	19.20	20.50	21.00	19.90	19.40	18.60	17.80	17.20	16.60	18.70
1960	17.80	18.60	20.30	19.90	20.20	19.90	18.30	17.40	16.70				

Data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 37. Milk and cream: Number of farms reporting sales, 1949, 1954, and 1959\*

State	1949	1954	1959	State	1949	1954	1959
	Number	Number	Number		Number	Number	Number
Maine	10,093	7,102	4,869	Delaware	2,018	1,475	1,184
New Hampshire	4,583	3,425	2,533	Maryland	11,722	8,936	6,390
Vermont	12,443	10,985	8,486	West Virginia	24,043	17,478	10,557
Massachusetts	5,961	4,505	3,222				
Rhode Island	785	594	486	South Atlantic	37,783	27,889	18,731
Connecticut	4,758	3,817	2,802				
New York	68,394	57,363	44,965	Montana	14,338	11,466	7,577
New Jersey	4,938	4,023	3,141	Idaho	24,197	21,996	16,394
Pennsylvania	67,635	53,662	42,735	Wyoming	5,164	3,855	2,418
North Atlantic	179,590	145,476	113,621	Colorado	18,539	13,485	7,955
Ohio	108,950	77,087	49,942	Utah	10,640	8,961	5,838
Indiana	91,591	61,850	35,490	Nevada	800	551	387
Illinois	106,548	68,075	37,131	Washington	26,550	19,377	12,631
Wisconsin	140,794	123,640	101,840	Oregon	22,377	16,370	10,222
East North Central	447,893	330,652	224,703	Western	122,605	95,261	63,468
				Total 31 States	1,406,738	1,090,384	759,811

\*Based on 1959 Census data for 31 States available October 7, 1960.

Table 38. Cattle: Numbers of milk cows and prices of beef cattle, United States

Year	Number of milk cows on farms as percentage of year earlier, by months, 1951-59												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1951	99.3	99.0	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.1	97.8	97.6	97.4	97.1	97.1	97.0	98.0
1952	97.3	97.6	98.0	98.3	98.0	98.9	99.3	98.8	98.2	98.5	98.2	97.9	97.5
1953	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.7	101.7	101.5	101.4	101.1	101.7
1954	100.9	100.7	100.5	100.3	100.0	99.6	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.5	98.2	97.8	97.5
1955	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.9	98.1	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.1	98.2
1956	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.3	98.5
1957	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.1	97.5
1958	96.9	96.9	96.8	96.8	96.7	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
1959 1/	96.8	96.9	97.0	97.2	97.4	97.7	97.8	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.8	97.7

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Weighted average.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

	Dol.												
	Dol.												
1950	20.10	20.71	20.99	21.26	22.00	22.79	23.69	23.96	24.60	25.21	25.89	26.53	23.30
1951	27.65	29.39	29.50	29.42	28.29	28.37	28.16	28.61	29.20	29.58	28.95	28.74	26.70
1952	27.76	27.78	27.23	26.89	26.48	25.19	24.85	24.36	23.20	22.29	21.37	20.00	24.30
1953	19.49	18.69	17.52	16.80	16.67	15.38	16.60	15.94	15.60	15.21	15.26	15.58	16.30
1954	16.22	16.26	16.21	16.41	16.57	15.96	15.05	15.54	15.80	16.25	15.89	16.00	
1955	16.33												

Table 39. Income and retail value of beef and dairy products consumed per person, United States, 1947-60 1/

Year	Beef	All dairy	Disposable income												
			1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
1947	99.5	102.9													
1948	103.5	103.8													
1949	97.1	93.3													
1950	106.5	92.5													
1951	102.9	96.7													
1952	104.6	98.7													
1953	102.4	94.3													
1954	101.7	92.6													
1955	105.3	96.3													
1956	105.9	98.0													
1957	111.3	96.6													
1958	122.2	95.0													
1959 2/	125.6	94.5													
1960 3/	125.7	94.0													

1/ Deflated by consumer price index.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly forecast.

Basic data published currently in Livestock and Meat Situation, Dairy Situation and in reports of the Department of Commerce.

Table 41. Milk: Production and consumption per person, United States, 1930-60

Year	Production per capita	Commercial sources	From CCC or 1/	Year	Production per capita	Commercial sources	From CCC or 1/	Year	Production per capita	Commercial sources	From CCC or 1/	Year	
1930	837	819	---	1950	773	729	12	1960 3/	701	648	30	678	
1931	852	838	---	1951	746	709	6						
1932	852	832	---	1952	733	694	6						
1933	853	814	---	1953	755	678	14						
1934	823	814	---	1954	753	678	22						
1935	815	801	---	1955	745	678	28						
1936	817	792	---	1956	746	674	32						
1937	809	798	---	1957	736	665	26						
1938	833	796	---	1958	719	651	37						
1939	833	825	---	1959 2/	703	648	30						
1940	844	819	---	1960 3/	701								
1941	878	803	---										
1942	893	833	---										
1943	867	750	---										
1944	853	763	---										
1945	862	788	---										
1946	839	786	---										
1947	820	766	3										
1948	775	720	4										
1949	784	728	6										

1/ Prior to 1947, commercial and noncommercial sources.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

Data published currently in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 40. Milk: Quantity sold, price received by farmers, and cash receipts, United States, 1947-60

Year	Quantity sold	Price 1/	Cash receipts	Index numbers 1947-49=100		
				Quantity sold	Price 1/	Cash receipts
	Million pounds	Dollars	Million dollars			
1947	96,418	4.12	4,013	100.7	98.1	99.1
1948	93,294	4.66	4,389	97.5	111.0	108.4
1949	97,473	3.81	3,748	101.8	90.7	92.5
1950	98,348	3.75	3,719	102.7	89.3	91.8
1951	96,748	4.40	4,254	101.1	104.8	105.0
1952	97,672	4.68	4,567	102.0	111.4	112.8
1953	104,109	4.19	4,366	108.8	99.8	107.8
1954	106,714	3.86	4,114	111.5	91.9	101.6
1955	108,293	3.89	4,212	113.1	92.6	104.0
1956	111,268	4.02	4,478	116.2	95.7	110.6
1957	112,591	4.12	4,634	117.6	98.1	114.4
1958	112,334	4.06	4,561	117.3	96.7	112.6
1959 2/	112,637	4.09	4,610	117.7	97.4	113.8
1960 3/	115,000	4.15	4,769	120.1	98.8	117.8

1/ Based on average per hundredweight from combined marketings of milk and cream.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

Compute from data published in Milk: Farm Production, Disposition and Income.

Table 42. Milk-fat and solids-not-fat: Price support purchases as percent of production, United States, 1950-60

Year	Production		U.S.D.A. purchases		Quantity of milk solids contained in purchases of butter, cheese, and non-fat dry milk as a percentage of production	
	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat
1950	4,646	10,240	140.5	378.1	3.0	3.7
1951	4,529	10,044	9	64.4	1/	.6
1952	4,492	10,011	18.9	64.7		
1953	4,667	10,473	392.2	670.6	8.4	6.4
1954	4,725	10,627	350.8	710.0	7.4	6.7
1955	4,746	10,696	182.8	561.9	3.9	5.3
1956	4,803	10,879	198.2	754.5	4.1	6.9
1957	4,797	10,906	223.2	867.9	4.7	8.0
1958	4,728	10,802	180.0	876.0	3.8	8.1
1959 2/	4,691	10,760	123.8	815.6	2.6	7.6
1960 3/			119.7	841.0	2.5	7.7

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 43. Milk solids: Percentage sold by farmers, United States, 1925-60

Year	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat	Year	Solids-not-fat	Milk-fat
	Percent	Percent		Percent	Percent
1925	38.1	65.6	1945	63.8	80.7
1926	38.3	66.6	1946	65.0	80.2
1927	38.9	67.8	1947	65.7	80.8
1928	40.6	69.0	1948	66.5	81.1
1929	42.7	71.0	1949	68.0	82.6
1930	43.5	71.7	1950	68.4	83.0
1931	42.7	71.5	1951	69.5	83.3
1932	41.5	70.6	1952	71.7	84.3
1933	41.5	70.7	1953	74.2	85.8
1934	42.6	70.5	1954	75.5	86.7
1935	44.3	71.0	1955	77.0	87.4
1936	46.5	72.5	1956	79.0	88.4
1937	48.1	73.1	1957	80.9	89.2
1938	48.5	74.2	1958	82.4	90.0
1939	48.9	74.6	1959 1/	83.5	90.4
1940	50.8	76.0	1960 2/	84.8	91.3
1941	52.5	77.2			
1942	56.5	78.5			
1943	57.7	79.0			
1944	61.0	79.7			

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Partly forecast.

Data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 45. Chickens raised, sexed pullets as a percentage of chick purchases and potential layers on hand, United States, January 1, 1950 to date

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets	Potential layers on hand January 1		
	for laying, flock	as a percentage of farmers' replacements 1/	Pullets laying	Hens	Total
	chick purchases	ani	not laying		
1950	620	32	287	137	424
1951	623	33	258	141	359
1952	561	37	261	136	347
1953	518	42	237	139	373
1954	510	49	255	116	371
1955	462	50	257	111	369
1956	479	53	239	122	360
1957	397	60	250	119	369
1958	431	65	225	128	353
1959	399	68	244	120	364
1960	339	3/66	224	126	349

1/ Excludes specialized broilers, but includes broiler breeder stock.

2/ Potential layers are layers plus pullets not yet of laying age.

3/ Farmers' January intentions.

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 44. Milk and milk solids: Production, United States, 1950-59

Year	Index numbers (1950 = 100)		
	Milk	Milk-fat	Solids-not-fat
1950	100.0	100.0	100.0
1951	98.2	97.5	98.1
1952	98.1	96.7	97.8
1953	102.7	100.5	102.3
1954	104.3	101.7	103.8
1955	105.1	102.2	104.5
1956	107.0	103.4	106.2
1957	107.4	103.3	106.5
1958	106.5	101.8	105.5
1959 1/	106.0	101.0	105.1

1/ Preliminary.

Computed from data published in the Dairy Situation (AMS).

Table 46. Eggs: Production on farms, United States and specified areas, per capita consumption and average price, 1950 to date

Year	Eggs produced on farms						United States		
	Total		Per average layer held during the year		Per	per capita	Civilian		
	Cases	Number	United States	South	United States	consumption	Received		
			States	California	Atlantic	civilian	by farmers	Retail	(AMS)
					Region	1/			
	Million	Billion	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Cents	Cents
1950	164	59	174	192	158	393	389	36.3	57.1
1951	161	58	177	192	162	384	392	47.7	69.7
1952	161	58	181	197	165	379	390	41.6	63.6
1953	161	58	185	203	172	371	379	47.7	66.8
1954	164	59	188	209	177	370	376	36.6	56.2
1955	165	59	192	211	184	367	371	38.9	58.1
1956	169	61	196	218	190	368	368	38.7	57.7
1957	168	60	198	222	191	359	358	35.8	54.9
1958	169	61	201	225	193	354	349	38.3	57.9
1959	173	62	206	229	200	358	347	31.1	50.9
1960 2/	168								

1/ Because this figure does not include eggs produced in backyards, it is sometimes lower than per capita consumption.

2/ Estimated.

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 47. Broilers: Production and price received by farmers, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Number produced	Pounds produced, live weight		Price per pound
		Million head	Million pounds	
1950	631.5	1,944.5	27.4	
1951	788.6	2,414.6	28.5	
1952	860.9	2,623.9	28.8	
1953	946.5	2,904.2	27.1	
1954	1,047.8	3,236.2	23.1	
1955	1,091.7	3,349.6	25.2	
1956	1,343.7	4,269.5	19.6	
1957	1,447.5	4,682.7	18.9	
1958	1,659.5	5,430.7	18.5	
1959	1,730.5	5,742.6	16.1	

Data published annually in Chicken and Eggs: Farm Production, Disposition, Cash Receipts and Gross Income (AMS).

Table 48. Turkeys, all: Number raised, pouls hatched and average price received by farmers, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Turkeys raised		Pouls hatched 1/		Heavy-breed		White turkeys		Average	
	Beltsville		Beltsville		Heavy breeds		as a percentage		turkey	
	Heavy	and other	Beltsville	and other	Heavy breeds	Total	of all heavy	price	turkeys raised	price
1950	5.3	39.1	44.4							32.9
1951	11.2	42.1	53.3							37.5
1952	18.1	44.3	62.3							33.6
1953	16.4	43.4	59.8							33.7
1954	19.2	48.5	67.7	20.6	51.0	71.5				28.8
1955	16.8	48.8	65.6	17.8	51.6	69.4	28			30.2
1956	13.7	63.2	76.7	14.7	68.3	83.0	25			27.2
1957	13.4	67.8	81.2	14.4	16.3	57.7	88.4	22		23.4
1958	12.2	66.1	78.3	13.2	14.9	56.4	84.4	21		23.9
1959	15.5	66.6	82.1	16.9	19.9	52.4	89.2	28		23.9
1960 2/	9.8	72.6	82.3	10.8	23.3	55.2	89.3	30		

1/ Years ending August.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published in Turkeys: Production, Disposition and Value (AMS).

Table 49. Poultry meat (ready-to-cook): Per capita consumption, United States, 1950-60

Year	Chicken			Broilers			Total chicken and turkey		
	Broilers			as a percentage of all chicken			Turkey		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Pounds	Pounds			
1950	8.7	11.9	20.6	42	4.1	24.7			
1951	10.4	11.3	21.7	48	4.4	26.1			
1952	11.7	10.4	22.1	53	4.7	26.8			
1953	12.3	9.6	21.9	56	4.8	26.7			
1954	13.7	9.1	22.8	60	5.3	28.1			
1955	13.9	7.5	21.4	65	5.0	26.4			
1956	17.5	7.1	24.6	71	5.2	29.8			
1957	19.1	6.4	25.5	75	5.9	31.4			
1958	22.1	6.2	28.3	78	5.8	34.1			
1959	22.8	6.0	28.8	79	6.0	34.8			
1960 2/	23.3	5.5	28.8	81	6.1	34.9			

1/ Farm chickens, young and mature, and chickens from backyard flocks.

2/ Estimated.

Data published currently in Poultry and Egg Situation (AMS).

Table 50. Feed concentrate supply, livestock numbers, and supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-60

Crop year	Carryover of feed grains 1/		Feed grain		Other grains		By-product		Total		Total concentrates		Consuming animal units		Grain-consuming animal units		Supply per unit		
	Under price	Other stocks	Under price	Other stocks	Total	Under price	Other stocks	Total	Under price	Other stocks	Total	Under price	Other stocks	Total	Under price	Other stocks	Total	Under price	Other stocks
	support		support		support	support		support	support		support	support		support		support		support	
1937	---		3.8		3.8	100.1		4.9	14.2		123.0		97.0		137.8		0.89		
1938	1.3		13.0		13.3	96.8		4.4	14.8		130.3		99.0		148.8		.88		
1939	7.2		13.5		20.7	95.8		4.6	15.0		136.1		102.2		156.1		.87		
1940	13.2		9.6		22.8	98.6		2.8	16.3		140.5		106.0		155.8		.90		
1941	11.3		11.8		23.1	105.1		6.0	16.7		150.9		118.7		167.1		.90		
1942	5.5		13.0		18.5	120.8		15.2	18.0		172.5		142.1		192.2		.90		
1943	.4		17.4		17.8	112.1		16.5	18.4		164.8		139.0		193.1		.85		
1944	.2		11.4		11.6	116.7		10.8	19.1		158.2		128.9		172.6		.92		
1945	.3		14.6		14.9	113.8		7.8	17.9		154.4		132.5		167.3		.92		
1946	---		10.9		10.9	123.0		4.0	19.7		157.6		122.7		159.6		.99		
1947	.3		13.5		13.8	94.1		5.7	19.2		132.8		110.6		153.1		.87		
1948	---		7.8		7.8	135.4		3.5	20.3		167.0		120.1		158.6		1.05		
1949	15.3		15.1		30.4	120.0		4.0	21.0		175.4		126.5		163.8		1.07		
1950	20.9		9.6		30.5	121.8		4.2	22.3		178.8		130.4		168.1		1.06		
1951	14.8		13.8		28.6	113.1		4.6	22.9		169.2		132.4		167.3		1.01		
1952	9.0		11.1		20.1	119.7		5.1	22.8		167.7		122.7		158.8		1.06		
1953	16.6		10.4		27.0	117.5		4.2	23.5		172.2		125.7		156.9		1.10		
1954	22.6		9.1		31.7	123.9		2.4	23.7		181.7		126.0		161.7		1.12		
1955	29.7		9.4		39.1	130.9		2.8	24.1		196.9		132.0		165.6		1.19		
1956	34.7		8.6		43.3	130.2		2.4	24.6		200.5		130.6		162.0		1.24		
1957	40.8		8.1		48.9	142.3		2.5	26.0		220.3		139.6		161.6		1.36		
1958	49.2		9.9		59.1	157.6		2.7	27.1		240.5		153.5		170.4		1.45		
1959 6/	57.9		9.8		67.7	165.6		2.5	27.1		262.9		162.5		167.9		1.57		
1960 7/	65.0		10.0		75.0	164.9													

1/ Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Stocks of corn and sorghum grain (1947 to date) on October 1, oats and barley, July 1. Data on stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses not available prior to 1943.

2/ Corn for all purposes, oats, barley and sorghum grains.

3/ Imported grains and domestic wheat and rye, October-September feeding season.

4/ Mill by-products, oilseed cakes and meals, animal and marine protein feeds and molasses fed during October-September feeding season.

5/ Number of livestock and poultry on farms, weighted on the basis of relative consumption of feed concentrates.

6/ Preliminary.

7/ Based on indications in October 1960.

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 51. Feed grains: Total supply and disappearance, United States, marketing years, 1949-60

Year	Supply 1/				Utilization 1/			
	Carry-over	Production	Imports 2/	Total	Livestock feed	Food, industry, seed	Exports 2/	Total
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons				
1949	30.4	120.0	0.8	151.2	103.3	12.6	4.8	120.7
1950	30.5	121.8	.8	153.1	104.4	13.7	6.4	124.5
1951	28.6	113.1	1.3	143.0	106.0	12.1	4.8	122.9
1952	20.1	119.7	1.7	141.5	97.5	11.7	5.3	114.5
1953	27.0	117.5	2.2	146.7	99.1	12.1	3.8	115.0
1954	31.7	123.9	.9	156.5	99.5	12.4	5.5	117.4
1955	39.1	130.9	.8	170.8	106.9	12.5	8.1	127.5
1956	43.3	130.2	.9	174.4	105.2	12.6	7.7	125.5
1957	48.9	142.9	1.0	192.8	111.4	12.5	9.8	133.7
1958	59.1	157.6	.4	217.1	123.9	13.0	12.5	149.4
1959 3/	67.7	165.6	.5	233.8	133.1	13.0	12.7	158.8
1960 4/	75.0	164.9	.7	240.6				

1/ October-September year for corn and sorghum grain, July-June year for oats and barley.

2/ Imports and exports include grain equivalent of products.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Based on indications in October, 1960.

Table 53. Corn and oats: Planted acreage, production and prices, United States, 1947-60

Year	Corn		Oats		Season average price per bushel			
					Corn	Oats		
	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Price	Adjusted to oats equivalent 1/	Price	Difference
1947	85.0	2,355	42.1	1,176	2.16	1.10	1.04	-.60
1948	85.5	3,605	43.8	1,450	1.28	.653	.717	.64
1949	86.7	3,238	43.1	1,220	1.24	.632	.655	2.3
1950	82.9	3,075	45.0	1,369	1.52	.775	.786	1.3
1951	83.3	2,926	41.0	1,278	1.66	.847	.820	-2.7
1952	82.2	3,292	42.3	1,217	1.52	.775	.789	1.4
1953	81.6	3,210	43.2	1,153	1.48	.755	.742	-1.3
1954	82.2	3,058	46.9	1,410	1.43	.729	.714	-1.5
1955	81.1	3,230	47.5	1,503	1.35	.689	.601	-6.8
1956	78.2	3,455	44.7	1,163	1.29	.658	.687	2.9
1957	73.9	3,422	42.6	1,301	1.11	.566	.600	4.0
1958	74.5	3,801	38.4	1,416	1.12	.571	.580	.3
1959	85.5	4,361	36.1	1,074	1.03	.525	.641	11.6
1960 2/	84.8	4,259	33.2	1,178				

1/ Corn prices adjusted for weight (32 pounds divided by 56 pounds) and feeding value multiplied by 90 percent. Oats assumed to have 90 percent of the feeding value of corn.

2/ October indications.

Table 52. Feed grains: Carryover stocks, United States, 1952-60

Year 1/	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Under loan or owned by CCC	Million tons	
						Million bushels	Million bushels
						Million bushels	Million bushels
1952	487	277	73	10	9.0	11.1	20.1
1953	769	249	51	7	16.6	10.4	27.0
1954	920	227	71	22	22.6	9.1	31.7
1955	1,035	303	131	75	29.7	9.4	39.1
1956	1,165	347	117	81	34.7	8.6	43.3
1957	1,420	240	127	79	40.8	8.1	48.9
1958	1,470	325	168	309	49.2	9.9	59.1
1959	1,530	368	195	510	57.9	9.8	67.7
1960 2/	1,799	269	168	581	65.0	10.0	75.0

1/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains, October 1; oats and barley, July 1.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 54. Feed grains and livestock and livestock products: Average price received by farmers, United States, by quarters, 1946-60

Year	Index numbers (1947-49=100)							
	Feed grains				Livestock and livestock products			
	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
1946	73	83	107	88	74	75	85	99
1947	85	104	130	137	96	93	100	105
1948	133	132	108	80	106	106	115	105
1949	75	74	73	69	97	93	93	90
1950	74	82	87	86	88	91	101	104
1951	98	99	97	100	115	116	115	114
1952	102	102	103	95	109	105	106	99
1953	91	89	88	83	94	91	92	89
1954	87	88	88	84	91	87	82	80
1955	84	83	76	68	82	80	81	77
1956	71	80	83	75	77	79	78	77
1957	75	74	70	62	79	81	87	77
1958	61	69	68	62	92	94	94	93
1959	64	69	67	61	91	88	87	84
1960	62	65	64	85	86	85		

Data published in the Feed Situation (AMS).

Table 55. Feeding rates and livestock production per animal unit, United States, 1937-59

Year	Concentrates fed per grain consuming animal unit		High-protein feeds fed: per high-protein feed consuming animal unit		Livestock production per animal unit			
	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Production	Animal units		
	1937-41 average	1937-41 average	1937-41 average	1937-41 average	1937-41 average	1937-41 average		
	Tons	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Million	Million	Unit	Percent
1937	0.70	102	137	98	136.9	137.8	0.99	101
1938	.67	98	133	95	142.3	148.8	.96	98
1939	.65	95	133	95	150.0	156.1	.96	98
1940	.69	101	150	107	151.7	155.8	.97	100
1941	.71	104	146	105	167.4	167.1	1.00	103
1942	.74	108	152	109	189.5	192.2	.99	101
1943	.72	105	155	111	185.8	193.1	.96	98
1944	.75	110	164	117	171.0	172.6	.99	101
1945	.79	115	159	114	166.9	167.3	1.00	102
1946	.77	113	170	121	162.9	159.6	1.02	104
1947	.72	105	183	131	158.9	153.1	1.04	106
1948	.76	111	199	142	163.7	158.6	1.03	105
1949	.77	113	206	147	170.1	163.8	1.04	106
1950	.78	114	224	160	175.8	168.1	1.05	107
1951	.79	115	229	164	175.0	167.3	1.05	107
1952	.77	113	230	164	169.6	158.8	1.07	110
1953	.80	117	232	166	167.8	156.7	1.07	110
1954	.78	114	229	164	176.3	161.5	1.09	112
1955	.80	117	242	173	180.2	165.6	1.09	112
1956	.81	118	257	184	177.6	161.8	1.10	113
1957	.86	126	270	193	180.7	161.6	1.12	115
1958	.90	132	284	203	192.2	170.4	1.13	116
1959 2/	.95	139	278	199	188.6	168.4	1.12	115

1/ Production of livestock and livestock products weighted on the basis of relative quantities of feed concentrates consumed in their production. Compiled from Livestock Production Units, Annual 1910-57, ARS 43-103, June 1959.

2/ Compiled from Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually, ARS Statistical Bulletin No. 255, October 1959.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 56. Hog-corn, beef steer-corn and egg-feed price ratios, 1928-59

Year	Hog-corn price ratio, U. S. average 1/		Beef steer-corn price ratio, Chicago 3/		Egg-feed price ratio, U. S. average 4/	
	Annual 2/	5-year moving average	Annual 2/	5-year moving average	Annual 2/	5-year moving average
1928	9.9	14.4			12.4	
1929	10.9	14.4			13.9	
1930	11.4	11.2	13.6	16.2	12.1	13.1
1931	11.7	11.3	16.2	16.2	12.9	13.0
1932	12.3	10.6	22.4	15.5	14.4	12.3
1933	10.4	10.6	14.4	15.4	11.6	12.5
1934	7.0	10.9	10.9	14.4	10.6	12.3
1935	11.6	10.6	12.9	12.3	13.0	11.5
1936	13.0	11.7	11.2	13.0	12.1	12.0
1937	11.1	13.0	12.3	14.7	10.4	12.3
1938	16.0	12.5	17.6	15.5	14.1	12.0
1939	13.3	12.8	19.6	16.4	11.9	12.3
1940	9.2	13.8	16.6	17.3	11.5	13.0
1941	14.2	13.4	16.1	16.7	13.5	13.1
1942	16.5	13.0	16.6	15.5	14.2	13.0
1943	13.6	13.7	14.7	15.0	14.5	13.4
1944	11.6	13.4	13.5	14.3	11.5	13.0
1945	12.8	12.8	13.9	13.6	13.4	12.4
1946	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.9	11.3	11.7
1947	13.6	13.5	13.1	15.1	11.1	12.1
1948	13.0	13.7	16.0	16.3	11.4	11.5
1949	15.7	13.7	19.8	17.7	13.2	11.6
1950	13.7	13.2	19.7	18.8	10.3	11.4
1951	12.4	13.6	19.9	18.6	12.0	11.6
1952	11.0	13.4	18.4	17.7	10.0	10.8
1953	15.0	13.0	15.2	17.1	12.3	10.9
1954	15.0	12.8	15.4	16.2	9.4	10.7
1955	11.8	13.7	16.5	16.3	10.4	10.8
1956	11.2	14.4	15.7	17.7	10.9	10.6
1957	15.5	14.1	18.5	19.2	10.5	10.5
1958	18.6	5/14.7	22.2	5/20.4	11.2	5/10.2
1959	13.2	23.0			9.2	

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of hog, live weight, based on local market prices.

2/ Average of monthly ratios.

3/ Number of bushels of No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago equivalent in value to 100 pounds of beef steers, all grades, from the Corn Belt, sold out of first hands at Chicago for slaughter.

4/ Number of pounds of poultry ration equivalent in value at local farm markets to one dozen eggs.

5/ Preliminary; 1960 partly estimated.

Table 57. Fats and oils: Production, domestic disappearance, and consumption per person, United States, 1935-60

Year	Production 1/			Domestic disappearance					
				Total			Per capita		
	Food		Non-food	Total	Civilian and military		Civilian		
	Food	Non-food	Total	Total	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1935	4,751	1,094	5,845	5,613	2,672	8,286	44.1	21.0	65.1
1936	5,402	1,267	6,669	5,850	2,844	8,695	45.7	22.2	67.9
1937	5,391	1,241	6,632	5,863	2,949	8,811	45.5	22.9	68.4
1938	6,018	1,360	7,378	5,880	2,712	8,592	45.3	20.9	66.2
1939	6,206	1,619	7,825	6,080	3,081	9,161	46.4	23.5	70.0
1940	6,356	1,960	8,316	6,131	3,085	9,217	46.4	23.4	70.0
1941	6,634	2,257	8,891	6,270	3,926	10,197	47.5	29.8	77.4
1942	6,876	2,627	9,503	5,900	3,519	9,421	44.9	26.8	71.6
1943	7,708	2,565	10,273	5,411	3,343	8,752	42.0	25.9	67.9
1944	7,431	2,908	10,339	5,255	3,562	8,816	40.9	27.7	68.6
1945	6,695	2,411	9,106	5,049	3,397	8,446	39.1	26.3	63.4
1946	6,233	2,366	8,599	5,537	3,306	8,845	40.0	23.9	63.9
1947	7,057	2,655	9,712	5,986	3,949	9,936	42.0	27.7	69.7
1948	7,339	2,817	10,156	6,183	3,732	9,915	42.6	25.7	68.3
1949	8,486	3,112	11,598	6,287	3,390	9,677	42.6	23.0	65.5
1950	8,426	3,320	11,746	6,890	3,853	10,743	45.9	25.7	71.5
1951	8,743	3,273	12,016	6,366	3,527	9,893	42.1	23.3	65.5
1952	8,968	3,060	12,028	6,765	3,323	10,088	44.1	21.7	65.8
1953	9,038	3,450	12,488	6,876	3,351	10,227	44.1	21.5	65.6
1954	9,136	3,755	12,891	7,238	3,185	10,423	45.5	20.0	65.5
1955	9,868	3,867	13,735	7,446	3,331	10,777	45.9	20.1	66.0
1956	10,490	4,194	14,684	7,489	3,363	10,852	45.3	19.9	65.1
1957	10,550	4,123	14,673	7,495	3,399	10,894	44.5	20.2	64.7
1958	10,661	3,771	14,432	7,897	3,360	11,257	46.1	19.6	65.7
1959 2/	12,092	4,160	16,252	8,016	3,368	11,384	46.0	19.3	65.3
1960 3/	12,500	4,750	17,250	8,000	3,500	11,500	45.2	19.8	65.0

1/ Includes oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly estimated.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded data.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 58. Soybeans: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1925-60

Year	Acreage		Yield per harvested acre	Production
	Planted 1/	Harvested 2/		
1925	1,539	415	11.7	4,875
1926	1,871	466	11.2	5,239
1927	2,057	568	12.2	6,938
1928	2,154	579	13.6	7,860
1929	2,429	708	13.3	9,438
1930	3,072	1,074	13.0	13,929
1931	3,835	1,141	15.1	17,260
1932	3,704	1,001	15.1	15,158
1933	3,537	1,044	12.9	13,509
1934	5,764	1,556	14.9	23,157
1935	6,966	2,915	16.5	48,901
1936	6,127	2,359	14.3	33,721
1937	6,332	2,586	17.9	46,164
1938	7,318	3,035	20.4	61,906
1939	9,565	4,315	20.9	90,141
1940	10,487	4,807	16.2	78,045
1941	10,068	5,889	18.2	107,197
1942	13,696	9,894	19.0	187,524
1943	14,191	10,397	18.3	190,133
1944	13,118	10,245	18.8	192,121
1945	13,056	10,740	18.0	193,167
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203,395
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186,451
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227,217
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234,194
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299,249
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283,777
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298,839
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269,169
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341,075
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373,522
1956	21,671	20,642	21.8	449,446
1957	21,912	20,826	23.2	483,715
1958	24,900	23,900	24.3	579,713
1959 3/	23,178	22,428	24.0	537,895
1960 3/	24,430	23,596	24.0	561,932

1/ Grown alone.

2/ Harvested for beans.

3/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation and Crop Production, (AMS).

Table 59. Cottonseed: Production, price received by farmers and parity price, United States, 1925-60

Year beginning	Price per ton		Price per ton		Year beginning	Parity price		Parity price		Production
	Season	July 15	Season	July 15		Season	July 15	Season	July 15	
	average	preceding	average	preceding		average	preceding	average	preceding	
	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons			Dollars	Dollars	1,000 tons		
1925	31.60	38.30	7,150		1945	51.10	38.60	3,664		
1926	22.00	37.70	7,989		1946	72.00	44.20	3,514		
1927	34.80	37.40	5,758		1947	85.90	51.40	4,682		
1928	34.20	37.90	6,319		1948	67.20	56.20	5,945		
1929	30.90	37.20	6,406		1949	43.40	54.80	6,559		
1930	22.00	35.80	6,028		1950	86.60	67.30	4,105		
1931	8.97	31.60	7,310		1951	69.30	73.60	6,286		
1932	10.30	27.70	5,815		1952	69.60	75.80	6,190		
1933	12.90	26.80	5,511		1953	52.70	72.00	6,748		
1934	33.00	26.60	4,256		1954	60.30	71.40	5,709		
1935	30.50	29.10	4,634		1955	44.60	70.80	6,043		
1936	33.40	28.40	5,472		1956	53.40	70.90	5,407		
1937	19.50	30.20	7,844		1957	51.10	71.70	4,609		
1938	21.80	28.40	4,950		1958	43.80	69.80	4,798		
1939	21.20	27.50	4,869	2/	1959	38.80	67.00	5,991		
1940	21.70	28.20	5,286		1960		66.80	3/ 6,020		
1941	47.60	29.30	4,553							
1942	45.60	33.80	5,202							
1943	52.10	36.30	4,688							
1944	52.70	37.90	4,902							

1/ Calculated from corrected parity index as published January 1950 to date, effective parity price as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended in 1948 and 1949.

2/ Preliminary.

2/ Based on October 1 indications of cotton crop.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 60. Federally inspected hog slaughter, lard yield and production, United States, 1935-60

Year	Hog slaughter		Yield of lard per --		Lard production	
	Number	Average live weight	Hog slaughtered	100 pounds		
	1,000 head	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	
1935	26,057	227	25.5	11.2	662	
1936	36,055	226	27.6	12.2	992	
1937	31,642	226	24.0	10.6	759	
1938	36,186	233	28.6	12.3	1,034	
1939	41,368	235	30.8	13.1	1,272	
1940	50,398	232	30.4	13.1	1,527	
1941	46,520	241	32.9	13.6	1,526	
1942	53,897	245	32.1	13.1	1,724	
1943	63,431	254	32.9	12.9	2,080	
1944	69,017	244	34.4	14.1	2,367	
1945	40,960	265	32.1	12.1	1,311	
1946	44,394	255	30.3	11.9	1,344	
1947	49,116	254	35.2	13.8	1,722	
1948	47,635	253	35.4	14.0	1,680	
1949	53,032	248	36.4	14.7	1,923	
1950	56,964	244	35.4	14.5	2,009	
1951	62,054	246	35.9	14.6	2,225	
1952	62,451	243	35.8	14.8	2,234	
1953	53,813	238	33.7	14.2	1,812	
1954	52,894	244	34.7	14.2	1,831	
1955	61,370	241	34.9	14.5	2,140	
1956	65,748	235	34.4	14.6	2,255	
1957	60,682	236	34.3	14.6	2,080	
1958	59,462	238	33.3	14.0	1,982	
1959	68,708	239	33.6	14.0	2,309	
1960 1/	65,000	238	32.5	13.7	2,100	

1/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 61. Index numbers of prices for oilseeds, fats and oils, United States, 1947-60

Year	Wholesale prices				
	Prices received by farmers, oilbearing crops 1/	Food fats 2/	Non-food fats		
1947	114	123	125		
1948	110	117	112		
1949	76	60	63		
1950	118	71	69		
1951	106	89	88		
1952	93	58	56		
1953	87	68	56		
1954	95	76	60		
1955	78	61	57		
1956	80	66	57		
1957	76	67	61		
1958	71	62	62		
1959	69	50	57		
1960 3/	67	46	50		

1/ Prices for cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts and soybeans.

2/ Excluding butter.

3/ Partly estimated.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 62. Peanuts: Production by areas, and prices received by farmers, United States, 1947-60

Year	Production				Season average price received by farmers per pound
	Virginia-North Carolina area	Southeast area	Southwest area	Total United States	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1947	502	1,161	519	2,182	10.1
1948	586	1,282	468	2,336	10.5
1949	440	968	456	1,865	10.4
1950	483	1,086	466	2,035	10.9
1951	563	853	243	1,659	10.4
1952	549	662	145	1,356	10.9
1953	490	782	301	1,574	11.1
1954	424	429	155	1,008	12.2
1955	385	787	376	1,548	11.7
1956	599	860	148	1,608	11.2
1957	527	660	249	1,436	10.4
1958	554	900	373	1,827	10.6
1959	482	758	353	1,592	9.6
1960 1/	518	813	357	1,688	10.0

1/ Production indicated September 1. Farm price is forecast.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 63. Supply and use of flaxseed, United States, 1947-60

Year beginning	Price per bushel		Planted acreage	Supply			Use		
	Support (farm basis)	Received by farmers		Production	Stocks, July 1	Total	Net exports	Domestic use	Total
	Dollars	Dollars		1,000 acres	Million bushels				
1947	5.75	6.15	4,264	40.6	9.0	49.6	0.4	34.6	35.0
1948	5.75	5.71	5,121	54.8	14.2	69.0	4.7	25.8	30.5
1949	3.74	3.63	5,348	43.0	38.8	81.8	2.2	32.5	34.7
1950	2.57	3.34	4,274	40.2	46.4	86.6	4.2	36.2	40.4
1951	2.65	3.72	4,116	34.7	46.1	80.8	5.6	31.2	36.8
1952	3.77	3.73	3,445	30.2	44.0	74.2	.4	32.1	32.5
1953	3.79	3.64	4,759	37.7	42.2	79.9	3/17.7	30.6	48.2
1954	3.14	3.05	5,947	43.3	31.8	73.1	3/24.4	30.4	54.8
1955	2.91	2.90	5,219	41.2	18.2	59.4	17.5	30.6	48.1
1956	3.09	2.99	5,866	48.0	11.2	59.3	6.4	28.3	34.7
1957	2.92	2.94	5,599	25.9	24.5	50.4	13.5	22.4	35.9
1958	2.78	2.69	3,943	38.6	14.3	52.9	6.4	26.9	33.3
1959 4/	2.38	3.02	3,482	22.7	19.6	42.3	10.5	24.2	34.7
1960 4/	2.38	3,469	5/30.6	7.6	38.2				

1/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.

2/ Excludes crushings of flaxseed.

3/ Practically all from CCC stocks.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Indicated October 1.

Data published currently in Fats and Oils Situation (AMS).

Table 64. Tobacco, flue-cured: Supply, disappearance, support level and farmers' price, United States, 1950-60

Year beginning	Stocks				Production	Total supply	Disappearance			(Farm-sales weight)			Price per pound
	Govern-ment		Trade				Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Support	level	Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	1,398	87	1,485	1,257	2,742	757	428	1,185	45.0	54.7			
1951	1,473	84	1,557	1,453	3,010	777	502	1,279	50.7	52.4			
1952	1,550	181	1,731	1,365	3,096	828	416	1,244	50.6	50.3			
1953	1,614	238	1,852	1,272	3,124	778	431	1,209	47.9	52.8			
1954	1,636	279	1,915	1,314	3,229	744	429	1,173	47.9	52.7			
1955	1,727	329	2,056	1,483	3,539	728	553	1,281	46.3	52.7			
1956	1,802	456	2,258	1,423	3,681	705	465	1,170	48.9	51.5			
1957	1,868	643	2,511	975	3,486	736	442	1,178	50.8	55.4			
1958	1,691	617	2,308	1,081	3,389	736	443	1,179	54.6	58.2			
1959	1,570	640	2,210	1,081	3,291	766	419	1,185	55.5	58.3			
1960	1,549	557	2,106	1,235	3,341						55.5	1/60.0	

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 65. Tobacco, burley: Supply, disappearance, support level and farmers' price, United States, 1950-60

Year beginning	Stocks				Production	Total supply	Disappearance			(Farm-sales weight)			Price per pound
	Govern-ment		Trade				Total	Domestic	Exports	Total	Support	level	Received by farmers
	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1950	889	111	1,000	499	1,499	488	30	518	45.7	49.0			
1951	911	70	981	618	1,599	506	32	538	49.8	51.2			
1952	938	123	1,061	650	1,711	519	29	548	49.5	50.3			
1953	965	198	1,163	564	1,727	494	35	529	46.6	52.5			
1954	970	228	1,198	668	1,866	486	33	519	46.4	49.8			
1955	915	432	1,347	470	1,817	482	34	516	46.2	58.6			
1956	924	377	1,301	506	1,807	480	28	508	46.1	63.6			
1957	1,021	278	1,299	488	1,787	474	28	502	51.7	60.3			
1958	1,007	278	1,285	466	1,751	480	35	515	55.4	66.1			
1959	1,004	232	1,236	502	1,738	1/485	1/36	1/521	57.2	60.4			
1960 1/	1,127	90	1,217	488	1,705						57.2		

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Data from Crop Production, Agricultural Prices, Tobacco Situation and stocks reports (AMS).

Table 66. Tobacco used for cigarettes, 1950-60

Year	Flue-cured	Burley	Maryland	Foreign	Total	Cigarette output
	1/	1/	1/	2/	1/ 2/	
	Million pounds	Billion				
1950	697	401	25	64	1,187	392
1951	736	425	22	72	1,255	419
1952	775	443	25	76	1,319	436
1953	762	430	24	77	1,293	423
1954	709	412	22	77	1,220	402
1955	701	413	23	80	1,217	412
1956	683	412	24	85	1,204	424
1957	690	421	22	88	1,221	442
1958	711	424	23	102	1,259	470
1959	712	415	21	109	1,257	490
1960 3/	738	424	22	115	1,299	512

1/ Estimated farm-sales weight equivalents, subject to revision.

2/ Declared weight as imported, subject to revision.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

Table 68. Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over in United States and by overseas forces, 1925-60

Year	(Unstemmed weight)			
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Total tobacco products	
			Smoking, chewing and snuff	Pounds
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925		2.96	1.99	8.98
1926		3.17	1.99	9.03
1927		3.42	1.93	8.96
1928		3.58	1.91	8.93
1929		3.91	1.86	9.21
1930		3.84	1.67	8.85
1931		3.63	1.53	8.45
1932		3.21	1.24	7.64
1933		3.49	1.23	7.79
1934		3.94	1.29	8.34
1935		4.11	1.30	8.21
1936		4.61	1.40	8.82
1937		4.81	1.40	8.95
1938		4.76	1.31	8.75
1939		4.95	1.32	8.83
1940		5.16	1.36	9.12
1941		5.95	1.42	9.78
1942		7.01	1.41	10.69
1943		7.99	1.28	11.46
1944		8.04	1.22	11.22
1945		9.15	1.26	12.46
1946		9.24	1.37	12.20
1947		9.16	1.29	11.95
1948		9.35	1.31	12.12
1949		9.33	1.16	11.93
1950		9.37	1.18	11.96
1951		9.99	1.19	12.49
1952		10.42	1.26	12.93
1953		10.47	1.26	12.91
1954		9.74	1.22	12.12
1955		9.59	1.20	11.94
1956		9.31	1.11	11.48
1957		9.32	1.09	11.42
1958		9.53	1.02	11.56
1959		9.40	1.04	11.42
1960 1/		9.61	1.03	11.58

1/ Preliminary estimate.

Note: No adjustments made for quantities that were lost, destroyed, bartered, etc., under war and post-war conditions, but in relation to totals, such adjustments probably would be small.

Data published currently in the Tobacco Situation (AMS).

Table 67. United States foreign trade in unmanufactured tobacco, 1949-59

Year	(Unstemmed weight)		
	Exports	Imports	Net exports
			Million pounds
1949	405	90	395
1950	480	97	383
1951	521	109	412
1952	452	110	342
1953	461	109	352
1954	474	113	351
1955	571	119	462
1956	544	125	379
1957	477	130	343
1958	476	151	324
1959	457	163	294

Data from area from Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 69. Cigar consumption in the United States by retail price class, 1950-60

Year	(Taxable Removals)						
	6 cents or less			6.1 - 8.0 cents	8.1 - 15.0 cents	Over 15 cents	Total
	Cigarillos	Cigars	Total				
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
1950		2,153	617	2,468	302	5,540	
1951		2,277	604	2,504	324	5,709	
1952		2,438	623	2,554	356	5,971	
1953		2,469	653	2,554	374	6,050	
1954		2,507	579	2,500	378	5,964	
1955	1/500	2,028	2,528	576	2,529	387	6,020
1956	1/600	1,892	2,492	588	2,495	404	5,979
1957	2/715	1,856	2,571	631	2,547	395	6,144
1958	2/831	1,661	2,492	1,081	2,453	401	6,427
1959	2/933	1,921	2,854	1,200	2,423	418	6,895
1960							3/7,100

1/ Approximate estimates.

2/ Estimates from Cigar Manufacturers Association of America.

3/ Preliminary indication.

Compiled from reports of Internal Revenue Service except cigarillos and 1960 estimates.

Table 71. Fresh vegetables: Change in civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1947-49 to 1957-59

Commodity	1947-49	1957-59	1957-59 as percentage of 1947-49
	average	average	of 1947-49
		Pounds	Pounds
Beans, snap		4.1	2.7
Cabbage		16.1	11.2
Carrots		8.8	6.5
Celery		8.2	7.8
Corn, sweet 1/		8.0	8.1
Cucumbers		2.6	2.6
Lettuce and escarole		18.7	18.9
Onions and shallots		11.9	10.8
Spinach		1.9	1.0
Tomatoes		13.8	12.1
Other		26.3	20.4
Total		120.4	102.1
			84.8

1/ On-cob basis.

Compiled from data in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 70. Fresh and processed vegetables: Change in civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1947-49 to 1957-59 1/

Commodity	1947-49	1957-59	1957-59 as percentage of 1947-49
	average	average	of 1947-49
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
Asparagus	2.12	2.15	101.4
Beans, lima	2.03	2.56	126.1
Beans, snap	6.54	6.69	102.3
Broccoli	1.13	1.23	108.8
Cabbage	18.49	13.38	72.4
Corn, sweet 2/	22.23	24.19	108.8
Cucumbers	5.84	6.56	112.3
Peas, green	12.74	12.90	101.3
Spinach	3.37	2.92	86.6
Tomatoes and products	48.37	55.56	114.9
Other	76.73	71.44	93.1
Total	199.59	199.58	100.0

1/ Fresh equivalent basis.

2/ On-cob basis.

Compiled from data in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 72. Canned vegetables: Change in civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1947-49 to 1957-59 1/

Commodity	1947-49	1957-59	1957-59 as percentage of 1947-49
	average	average	of 1947-49
		Pounds	Pounds
Asparagus		0.86	1.03
Beans, lima		.51	129.4
Beans, snap		2.09	3.02
Corn, sweet 2/		13.25	13.35
Cucumber pickles		3.24	3.96
Peas, green		9.52	8.07
Sauerkraut		2.39	2.18
Spinach		.98	.88
Tomatoes		34.57	43.46
Other		5.14	5.67
Total		72.55	82.28
			113.4

1/ Fresh equivalent basis.

2/ On-cob basis.

Compiled from data in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 73. Frozen vegetables: Change in civilian per capita consumption, United States, 1947-49 to 1957-59 1/

Commodity	1947-49		1957-59	
	average	average	as percentage of 1947-49	
	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	
Asparagus	0.26	0.33	126.9	
Beans, lima	.92	1.60	173.9	
Beans, snap	.35	.97	277.1	
Broccoli	.23	.73	317.4	
Carrots	.14	.55	392.9	
Cauliflower	.26	.57	219.2	
Corn, sweet 2/	.98	2.73	278.6	
Peas, green	2.31	4.53	196.1	
Spinach	.49	1.04	212.2	
Other	.70	2.16	308.6	
Total	6.64	15.21	229.1	

1/ Fresh equivalent basis.

2/ On-cob basis.

Compiled from data in the Vegetable Situation (AMS).

Table 75. Fruit production and population, United States, 1935-60

Year	Total production			Total population July 1
	6 citrus fruits 1/		18 noncitrus fruits 2/	
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	
1935	3.0	9.5	12.5	127.2
1936	3.6	7.5	11.1	128.1
1937	4.4	10.2	14.6	128.8
1938	5.2	9.0	14.2	129.8
1939	4.8	9.7	14.5	130.9
1940	5.7	8.6	14.3	132.1
1941	5.5	9.7	15.2	133.4
1942	6.3	9.3	15.6	134.9
1943	7.1	8.0	15.1	136.7
1944	7.3	9.7	17.0	138.4
1945	7.5	8.5	16.0	139.9
1946	7.9	10.5	18.4	141.4
1947	7.8	9.9	17.7	144.1
1948	6.6	8.8	15.4	146.6
1949	6.5	9.7	16.2	149.2
1950	7.5	9.0	16.5	151.7
1951	7.4	9.8	17.2	154.4
1952	7.3	9.0	16.3	157.0
1953	8.2	8.7	16.9	159.6
1954	8.1	8.9	17.0	162.4
1955	8.3	9.3	17.6	165.3
1956	8.3	9.4	17.7	168.2
1957	7.1	9.3	16.4	171.2
1958	8.1	9.7	17.8	174.1
1959	8.0	10.1	18.1	177.0
1960 3/	7.5	11.4	16.9	179.8

1/ Oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, limes, and tangelos.

2/ Apples (commercial crop), peaches, nectarines, pears, grapes, cherries (sweet and sour), plums, prunes, apricots, figs, olives, avocados, dates, cranberries, pineapples, persimmons, pomegranates, and strawberries.

3/ Partly estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board (AMS) and Bureau of the Census.

Table 74. Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Production and price, United States, 1949-60 1/

Year	Potatoes		Sweetpotatoes	
	Production 2/	Price 3/	Production	Price
	Mil. cwt.	Dol. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Dol. cwt.
1949	196.3	2.03	24.8	3.87
1950	211.3	1.38	27.3	2.99
1951	157.2	2.86	16.0	5.55
1952	172.9	3.06	16.0	5.99
1953	184.2	1.21	19.0	4.44
1954	178.7	1.85	17.2	4.20
1955	180.1	1.54	20.9	3.23
1956	200.6	1.48	16.9	3.94
1957	189.2	1.97	17.5	4.14
1958	217.2	1.14	17.4	3.60
1959	198.3	1.99	18.7	3.06
1960	4/203.4	5/2.07	4/14.9	6/3.67

1/ Price weighted by sales.

2/ Late summer and fall crops combined.

3/ Simple average of monthly prices, September through March.

4/ Indications as of September 1.

5/ September price.

6/ August-September average price.

Compiled from Agricultural Prices and Crop Production reports (AMS).

Table 76. Cranberries: Total production by States and United States, 1935-60

Year	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	New Jersey	Washington	Oregon	Total United States
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
1935	332,000	77,000	85,000	17,000	4,500	515,500
1936	346,000	62,000	75,000	16,700	4,600	504,300
1937	565,000	115,000	175,000	18,500	3,800	877,300
1938	325,000	64,000	62,000	15,700	7,500	474,200
1939	490,000	108,000	88,000	12,300	5,900	704,200
1940	322,000	121,000	90,000	25,200	12,300	570,500
1941	500,000	99,000	80,000	36,000	10,200	725,200
1942	572,000	107,000	95,000	27,000	11,200	612,200
1943	492,000	102,000	62,000	24,000	7,900	687,900
1944	159,000	115,000	59,000	30,000	12,700	375,700
1945	478,000	82,000	49,000	36,400	10,700	656,100
1946	553,000	145,000	101,000	42,000	15,100	856,100
1947	487,000	161,000	82,000	48,000	14,200	792,200
1948	605,000	238,000	69,000	42,400	13,300	967,700
1949	520,000	200,000	67,000	40,000	13,800	840,800
1950	610,000*	222,000	103,000	33,000	14,700	982,700
1951	560,000	196,000	76,000	57,500	20,800	910,300
1952	445,000	203,000	104,000	30,000	21,500	803,500
1953	690,000	295,000	112,000	74,000	32,300	1,203,300
1954	590,000	250,000	87,000	61,500	30,000	1,018,500
1955	546,000	315,000	90,000	47,500	27,300	1,025,800
1956	452,000	358,000	73,000	64,700	40,000	987,700
1957	563,000	284,000	78,000	84,000	41,000	1,050,000
1958	598,000	389,000	89,000	57,300	32,300	1,165,600
1959	545,000	440,000	95,000	106,000	51,200	1,237,200
1960 1/	700,000	385,000	88,000	77,000	38,500	1,288,500

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Crop Production reports (AMS).

Table 78. Fruit: Production and utilization, United States, 1935-59

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not Used 1/	Total production	Used fresh	Processed	Not Used 1/				
								tons	tons	tons	tons	
1935	3,002	2,718	261	23	9,256	4,755	4,274	227				
1936	3,641	2,933	669	39	7,260	3,816	3,443	31				
1937	4,435	3,644	748	43	10,022	4,968	4,715	339				
1938	5,239	4,035	953	251	8,744	4,210	4,164	370				
1939	4,776	3,641	1,081	54	9,498	4,576	4,475	447				
1940	5,662	4,084	1,513	65	8,421	4,317	3,904	200				
1941	5,521	4,167	1,325	29	9,477	4,673	4,644	160				
1942	6,302	4,417	1,860	25	9,073	4,369	4,429	275				
1943	7,090	5,034	2,024	32	7,883	3,146	4,715	22				
1944	7,234	4,967	2,198	69	9,638	4,485	5,028	125				
1945	7,466	4,649	2,789	28	8,421	3,758	4,586	75				
1946	7,861	4,996	2,597	268	10,443	4,523	5,893	27				
1947	7,792	4,340	3,116	336	9,710	4,499	5,056	155				
1948	6,636	3,839	2,762	35	8,610	3,684	4,883	83				
1949	6,480	3,379	3,066	35	9,589	4,240	4,793	556				
1950	7,537	3,818	3,686	33	8,756	3,696	4,901	159				
1951	7,368	3,864	3,339	185	9,610	3,748	5,552	310				
1952	7,329	3,919	3,393	17	8,789	3,793	4,944	52				
1953	8,220	3,792	4,334	94	8,459	3,632	4,782	45				
1954	8,066	3,919	4,115	32	8,702	3,721	4,931	50				
1955	8,229	3,836	4,361	32	9,108	3,468	5,531	109				
1956	8,339	3,703	4,609	27	9,133	3,582	5,443	108				
1957	7,100	3,059	4,031	10	8,990	3,928	4,965	117				
1958	8,166	3,408	4,751	7	9,462	4,091	5,228	143				
1959 2/	8,018	4,568	3,450	---	9,863	3,991	5,694	178				

1/ Unharvested on account of economic conditions and/or excess carriage of harvested fruit.

2/ Partly estimated.

Data prepared from utilization reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 77. Pineapple: Packs of canned fruit and fruit juice, 1949-59 1/

Year	Pineapple		Pineapple juice	
	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/	Million cases 2/
1949	10.42	9.62		
1950	11.71	10.80		
1951	12.88	8.44		
1952	14.61	11.68		
1953	13.41	11.30		
1954	13.15	11.04		
1955	14.72	11.19		
1956	14.55	11.50		
1957	13.50	8.63		
1958	14.16	10.46		
1959	14.17	9.28		

1/ Hawaiian packs including foreign operations.

2/ In terms of cases of 24 No. 2½ cans.

Data from reports of the National Canners Association.

Table 79. Orange and grapefruit juice: Consumption per person, United States, 1935-58

Year	Orange					Total
	Grapefruit 1/		Canned		Chilled	
	beginning November	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
1935		0.57	0.21	---	---	0.21
1936		1.32	.31	---	---	.31
1937		1.61	.25	---	---	.25
1938		2.69	.31	---	---	.31
1939		2.47	.81	---	---	.81
1940		3.29	1.28	---	---	1.28
1941		2.87	1.61	---	---	1.61
1942		3.17	.83	---	---	.83
1943		5.35	2.17	---	---	2.17
1944		3.72	3.90	---	---	3.90
1945		6.09	6.02	---	0.11	6.13
1946		4.46	6.16	---	.08	6.24
1947		5.06	7.79	---	.20	7.99
1948		3.84	6.33	---	3.07	9.40
1949		2.60	5.59	---	4.81	10.40
1950		3.50	5.97	---	6.73	12.70
1951		2.56	5.38	---	10.82	16.20
1952		2.47	4.83	---	11.88	16.71
1953		2.79	4.52	---	12.72	17.24
1954		2.67	4.08	0.94	14.42	19.44
1955		2.53	3.88	1.05	13.99	18.92
1956		2.29	3.93	1.72	15.30	20.95
1957		2.18	4.14	1.60	11.73	17.47
1958 2/		1.80	3.25	1.87	13.79	18.91

1/ Mostly canned.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 80. Apples (fresh-equivalent basis): Consumption per person, United States, 1935-59

Year	Fresh	Canned	Other	Total	Year	Fresh	Canned	Other	Total		
									1/	2/	
									3/	3/	
1935	32.9	1.5	1.0	35.4	1950	23.2	3.5	2.6	29.3		
1936	27.6	1.6	1.2	30.4	1951	25.9	3.4	2.2	31.5		
1937	33.6	2.0	1.3	36.9	1952	21.9	4.0	2.3	28.2		
1938	28.2	1.8	1.3	31.3	1953	21.0	3.5	2.1	26.6		
1939	30.7	1.9	1.0	33.6	1954	20.1	3.6	2.5	26.2		
1940	29.7	2.2	1.9	33.8	1955	20.0	4.1	2.4	26.5		
1941	31.7	2.5	1.2	35.4	1956	19.3	4.4	2.6	26.3		
1942	28.1	2.6	1.0	31.7	1957	19.3	4.4	2.0	25.7		
1943	24.9	2.3	1.0	28.2	1958	22.5	4.7	2.6	29.8		
1944	25.5	1.4	1.9	28.8	1959 4/	21.9	4.5	2.9	29.3		
1945	22.9	1.7	2.0	26.6							
1946	23.0	1.9	3.0	27.9							
1947	25.4	2.4	2.3	30.1							
1948	26.3	2.3	2.2	31.3							
1949	25.0	2.9	2.3	30.2							

1/ Includes apples grown only in commercial areas.

2/ Canned apples and applesauce.

3/ Dried, frozen and canned juice.

4/ Preliminary.

Data published in the Fruit Situation (AMS).

Table 81. Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950-60 1/

Year	Supply					Disappearance				
	Used in United States		Exports			Used in United States		Exports		
	Carryover	Production	Imports	Total	Food	Seed	Indus-	Feed	Total	1/
beginning July										
1950	425	1,019	12	1,456	493	87	6/	110	690	366
1951	400	988	32	1,420	497	87	1	104	689	475
1952	256	1,306	22	1,584	489	89	6/	83	661	318
1953	605	1,173	6	1,784	487	69	6/	77	633	217
1954	934	984	4	1,922	486	65	6/	60	611	275
1955	1,036	935	10	1,981	481	68	1	51	601	7346
1956	1,034	1,004	8	2,046	482	58	6/	47	587	7550
1957	909	951	11	1,871	484	63	6/	40	587	7403
1958	881	1,462	8	2,351	493	65	6/	55	613	7443
1959 8/	1,295	1,128	7	2,430	492	64	6/	49	605	7512
1960 9/	1,313	1,368	7	2,688	495	64	6/	50	609	550
										1,159

1/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat.

2/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour.

3/ Includes shipments to U. S. Territories and military food use at home and abroad.

4/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed.

5/ Actual exports, including exports for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.

7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies, beginning January 1956.

8/ Preliminary.

9/ Tentative estimates.

Data published currently in the Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 82. Wheat carryover by classes, United States, July 1, 1946-61

Year	Hard red winter	Hard red spring	White	Soft red winter	Durum	Total	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1946	37	39	8	11	5	100				
1947	28	31	8	8	9	84				
1948	110	48	12	16	10	196				
1949	167	79	27	16	18	307				
1950	252	86	33	29	25	425				
1951	214	106	30	26	24	400				
1952	97	117	11	16	15	256				
1953	325	128	38	38	7	666				
1954	560	195	104	70	5	934				
1955	677	172	135	50	2	1,036				
1956	691	185	133	17	7	1,033				
1957	648	196	42	10	13	909				
1958	613	203	34	6	25	881				
1959	941	251	64	21	18	1,295				
1960 1/	1,001	225	63	11	13	1,313				
1961 2/	1,234	234	28	12	21	1,529				

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Tentative estimates.

NOTE: Carryover by classes are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks and CCC inventories are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export.

Published currently in the Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 83. Wheat, by classes: Simple annual averages per bushel of daily cash closing prices, designated markets, 1950-59

Year beginning	No. 2 Hard Winter, July	No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Minneapolis 1/	No. 1 Soft White, Portland
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1950	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.24
1951	2.43	2.47	2.42	2.44
1952	2.33	2.27	2.39	2.39
1953	2.27	2.08	2.33	2.32
1954	2.35	2.22	2.49	2.36
1955	2.16	2.13	2.35	2.19
1956	2.26	2.27	2.31	2.40
1957	2.15	2.20	2.32	2.26
1958	1.94	1.95	2.09	2.01
1959	2.01	2.01	2.17	2.00

### 1/ Ordinary protein.

Data published currently in Grain Market News and Wheat Situation (AMS).

Table 84. Rice, in terms of rough: Supply and distribution, United States, 1950-60 1/

Year beginning August	Total supply	Domestic use	Exports	Year-end carryover
	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.	Thou. cwt.
1950	43,379	25,693	13,167	4,519
1951	50,225	24,127	24,058	2,040
1952	51,758	25,121	25,122	1,515
1953	55,565	25,311	22,708	7,546
1954	68,964	27,978	14,286	26,700
1955	82,343	29,079	18,656	34,608
1956	84,646	27,029	37,519	20,098
1957	62,791	26,301	18,319	18,171
1958	62,683	27,351	19,749	15,583
1959 2/	69,586	28,199	29,240	12,147
1960 3/	65,936	28,136	28,800	9,000

1/ Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Partly estimated.

Data published in the Rice Situation (AMS).

Table 85. Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States  
California and United States, 1930-60

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	Calif. fornia	United States	Southern States 1/	Calif. fornia	United States	Southern States 1/	Calif. fornia	United States
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1930	856	110	966	1,980	2,974	2,093	16,946	3,272	20,218
1931	840	125	965	1,948	2,970	2,080	16,364	3,712	20,076
1932	764	110	874	1,992	3,191	2,143	15,219	3,510	18,729
1933	690	108	798	2,005	2,880	2,123	13,833	3,110	16,942
1934	704	108	812	1,968	3,440	2,164	13,856	3,715	17,571
1935	717	100	817	2,012	3,330	2,173	14,423	3,330	17,753
1936	843	138	981	2,158	3,060	2,285	18,196	4,223	24,419
1937	967	132	1,099	2,062	3,105	2,187	19,941	4,099	24,040
1938	951	125	1,076	2,088	3,015	2,196	19,859	3,769	23,628
1939	925	120	1,045	2,192	3,375	2,328	20,278	4,050	24,329
1940	951	118	1,069	2,129	3,600	2,291	20,247	4,248	24,495
1941	1,061	153	1,214	1,820	2,475	1,902	19,308	3,787	23,095
1942	1,250	207	1,457	1,872	2,745	1,996	23,400	5,682	29,082
1943	1,248	224	1,472	1,820	2,925	1,988	22,712	6,552	29,256
1944	1,240	240	1,480	1,954	2,812	2,093	24,224	6,750	30,974
1945	2/1,266	235	1,501	1,931	2,665	2,046	2/24,442	6,262	30,704
1946	2/1,323	261	1,584	1,861	3,032	2,054	2/24,625	7,913	32,589
1947	2/1,454	256	1,710	1,872	3,139	2,062	2/27,226	8,035	35,261
1948	2/1,551	256	1,807	2,031	2,669	2,121	2/31,496	6,832	38,328
1949	2/1,554	305	1,859	1,967	3,350	2,194	2/30,571	10,218	40,789
1950	2/1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	2/30,575	8,270	38,845
1951	2/1,673	324	1,997	2,118	3,300	2,309	2/35,426	10,692	46,118
1952	2/1,666	337	2,003	2,194	3,475	2,410	2/36,560	11,711	52,271
1953	2/1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,444	2/40,593	12,325	58,918
1954	2/2,078	477	2,555	2,506	2,550	2,515	2/52,084	12,164	64,248
1955	2/1,502	329	1,831	2,971	3,1450	3,057	2/44,164	11,350	55,969
1956	2/1,286	286	1,572	2,915	4,200	3,149	2/37,491	12,012	49,503
1957	2/1,115	226	1,341	2,981	4,300	3,203	2/33,236	9,718	42,953
1958	2/1,167	249	1,416	2,855	4,150	3,135	2/33,316	11,080	44,396
1959 3/	2/1,302	285	1,587	3,075	4,600	3,349	2/40,034	13,110	53,144
1960 4/	2/1,308	288	1,596	3,069	4,600	3,345	2/40,141	13,248	53,389

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and beginning in 1949, Mississippi and Missouri. 2/ Includes acreage and production in minor States, in thousand acres and thousand cwt. (in parentheses) as follows: 2 (36) in 1945, 2 (41) in 1946, 2 (44) in 1947, 3 (53) in 1948, 1 (20) in 1949, 2 (25) in 1950, 1 (29) in 1951, 6 (78) in 1952, 6 (84) in 1953, 5 (55) in 1954, 5 (67) in 1955, 2 (44) in 1956, 1 (19) in 1957, 1 (15) in 1958, 1 (22) in 1959 and 1 (26) in 1960. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ October 1 indication.

Data published currently in Crop Production (AMS)

Table 86. Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by months, and average loan rate, United States, 1947-60 1/

Year	beginning	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	loan	Average rate
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1947		6.24	5.22	5.58	6.22	6.42	6.67	6.98	6.73	6.78	6.82	6.96	6.91	3.76	
1948		5.133	4.76	4.73	5.13	5.36	5.24	4.98	4.69	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.56	4.08	
1949		4.18	3.82	3.98	4.22	4.37	4.41	4.46	4.34	4.30	4.22	4.19	4.46	3.96	
1950		4.61	4.56	5.03	5.33	5.26	5.57	5.81	5.78	5.72	5.67	5.41	5.23	4.56	
1951		4.67	4.03	4.66	4.79	4.90	5.20	5.22	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.62	5.62	5.00	
1952		5.32	5.27	5.72	6.10	6.25	6.48	6.63	6.88	6.91	6.91	6.70	5.95	5.04	
1953		5.31	4.82	5.27	5.26	5.34	5.42	5.34	5.21	5.01	4.85	4.19	4.14	4.84	
1954		4.06	4.23	4.60	4.57	4.64	4.51	4.46	4.52	4.55	4.46	4.35	4.26	4.92	
1955		4.19	4.64	4.77	4.77	4.71	4.48	4.49	4.52	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.44	4.66	
1956		4.29	4.56	4.75	4.61	4.65	4.68	4.91	4.98	4.88	4.91	4.91	4.90	4.57	
1957		4.86	4.84	5.01	5.04	4.84	5.01	5.02	5.03	5.14	5.03	5.04	4.92	4.72	
1958		4.83	4.77	4.82	4.74	4.48	4.79	4.88	4.95	4.79	4.79	5.11	5.05	4.48	
1959 2/		4.54	4.52	4.72	4.64	4.68	4.77	4.83	4.82	4.68	4.62	4.69	4.69	4.38	
1960 2/		4.30	4.30											4.42	

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production. Beginning August 1958, monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.

2/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 87. Cotton, all kinds: Carryover in the United States, 1940 to date

Year beginning	Carryover	Year		Carryover
		beginning	August 1	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
1940	10,564	1955	11,205	
1941	12,166	1956	14,529	
1942	10,640	1957	11,323	
1943	10,657	1958	8,737	
1944	10,744	1959	8,881	
1945	11,164			
1946	7,326	1960 1/	7,559	
1947	2,530			
1948	3,080			
1949	5,287			
1950	6,846			
1951	2,278			
1952	2,789			
1953	5,605			
1954	9,728			

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 88. Cotton, all kinds: Production, mill consumption and exports, United States, 1950 to date

Year beginning	Production 1/	Mill consumption	Exports
	August 1		
		Million running bales	Million running bales
1950		9.9	10.5
1951		15.1	9.2
1952		15.0	9.5
1953		16.3	8.6
1954		13.6	8.8
1955		14.5	9.2
1956		13.2	8.6
1957		10.9	8.0
1958		11.4	8.7
1959 2/		14.5	9.0
1960 2/		14.5	8.7
			5.8

1/ Includes in-season ginnings and city crop.

2/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board and Bureau of the Census.

Table 89. Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1947 to date

Year	West 1/	Southwest 2/	Delta 3/	Southeast 4/	United States	
	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/	Actual	Trend 5/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1947	616	578	191	180	314	335
1948	567	597	176	180	421	338
1949	620	613	257	185	301	337
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345
1951	625	683	163	211	322	331
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392
1953	646	766	230	233	385	389
1954	862	806	235	246	395	404
1955	818	830	281	260	536	430
1956	957	870	269	278	499	451
1957	974		290		392	334
1958	983		382		430	422
1959	975		330		549	386
1960 6/	983		325		507	383
						451

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.

3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Kentucky.

4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

5/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of September 8, 1960.

Data published currently in the Cotton Situation (AMS).

Table 90. Cotton: Average price per pound received by farmers, and loan rates, United States, 1947 to date 1/

Year begin- ning	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Weighted: average	Loan rate 2/
August														
1947	33.15	31.21	30.64	31.86	34.04	33.13	30.70	31.76	34.10	35.27	35.22	32.99	31.92	26.49
1948	30.41	30.94	31.07	30.52	29.63	29.27	29.14	28.74	29.91	29.97	30.13	30.08	30.38	28.79
1949	29.32	29.70	28.69	27.66	26.46	26.46	27.49	28.04	28.73	29.24	29.91	33.05	28.57	27.23
1950	36.95	39.98	38.80	40.97	40.05	41.01	42.74	42.00	42.53	42.45	42.02	39.11	39.90	27.90
1951	34.60	33.72	36.10	40.72	40.15	38.45	36.88	36.00	36.80	36.02	38.02	37.02	37.69	30.46
1952	37.92	39.11	36.77	34.05	31.71	29.79	30.19	31.52	31.45	31.73	31.51	31.87	34.17	30.91
1953	32.79	33.09	32.46	31.81	30.73	30.05	30.42	31.05	31.57	32.17	32.31	32.18	32.10	30.80
1954	34.00	34.55	34.67	33.17	32.67	32.51	31.69	31.87	31.93	31.51	31.43	32.11	33.52	31.58
1955	32.74	33.77	32.83	32.42	31.19	30.67	31.00	31.64	32.50	31.96	32.29	32.36	32.27	31.70
1956	31.13	32.50	31.94	31.88	30.99	30.21	30.16	29.80	30.55	31.47	31.89	32.29	31.63	29.34
1957	32.83	32.97	32.33	31.13	28.19	27.37	24.91	26.05	27.93	29.10	29.09	30.77	29.50	28.81
1958	33.22	34.54	33.26	32.38	30.29	28.23	28.76	30.56	31.65	32.19	32.81	34.28	33.09	31.23
1959	33.52	33.12	32.47	30.86	30.05	29.34	28.08	28.23	28.96	29.38	29.71	31.39	32/4.70	30.40
													3/23.18	
1960	32.30												4/28.97	

1/ Prices quoted are for American upland cotton.

2/ Loan rates on 7/8 inch cotton at average locations.

3/ Choice B loan rate.

4/ Choice A purchase rate.

Current data published in Agricultural Prices (AMS).

Table 92. Cotton, wool, flax, silk and man-made fibers: Per capita consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Calen- dar year	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man- made	Total	Cotton	Wool	Flax	Silk	Man- made	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1920	26.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	30.0	1940	30.0	3.1	0.6	1.4	3.6	37.2
1921	24.0	3.2	.1	.5	27.9	1941	38.1	4.2	.1	.2	4.5	48.6
1922	26.4	3.7	.1	.5	31.0	1942	41.8	4.5	.2	.1	4.7	51.2
1923	27.9	3.8	.1	.5	32.6	1943	38.6	4.7	.1	.1	4.8	46.4
1924	23.1	3.0	.1	.5	27.1	1944	34.6	4.5	.1	.1	5.4	44.6
1925	26.6	3.0	.1	.7	30.8	1945	32.3	4.6	.1	.1	5.1	42.8
1926	27.4	2.9	.1	.7	31.6	1946	34.0	5.2	.1	.1	6.6	46.0
1927	30.2	3.0	.1	.7	34.8	1947	32.4	4.8	.1	.1	7.5	44.5
1928	26.4	2.8	.1	.7	30.9	1948	30.4	4.7	.1	.1	4.3	43.6
1929	28.1	3.0	.1	.8	33.1	1949	25.7	3.4	.1	.1	7.3	36.4
1930	21.3	2.1	.1	.7	1.0	1950	30.9	4.2	.1	.1	7.8	45.0
1931	21.4	2.5	.1	.7	1.3	1951	31.5	3.1	.1	.2	9.6	44.3
1932	19.7	1.8	.1	.6	1.2	1952	28.5	3.0	.1	.1	9.3	40.9
1933	24.3	2.5	.1	.6	1.7	1953	27.9	3.1	.1	.2	4.5	40.5
1934	21.0	1.8	.1	.5	1.6	1954	25.4	2.4	.1	.1	4.1	37.0
1935	21.7	3.3	.1	.6	2.0	1955	26.5	2.5	.1	.1	11.2	40.3
1936	27.1	3.2	.1	.5	2.5	1956	25.9	2.6	.1	.1	10.0	38.7
1937	28.3	3.0	.1	.5	2.4	1957	23.7	2.2	.1	.2	10.2	35.2
1938	22.5	2.2	.1	.4	2.5	1958	22.2	1.9	.1	.2	9.7	33.7
1939	27.7	3.0	.1	.4	3.5	1959	24.5	2.4	.1	.2	11.3	38.3

1/ Total consumption divided by population on July 1 and not a summation of details shown here.

2/ Less than 0.05 pound.

Compiled from official sources.

Table 91. Cotton: Foreign production and consumption, 1950 to date

Year begin- ning	Production			Consumption 1/		
	Foreign free world	Communist countries	Total	Foreign free world	Communist countries	Total
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/
1950	12.1	8.5	20.6	15.6	9.0	24.6
1951	13.5	10.0	23.5	16.0	9.9	25.9
1952	13.8	11.2	25.0	16.4	11.0	27.4
1953	13.8	11.2	25.0	18.3	12.0	30.3
1954	15.8	11.4	27.2	18.8	12.3	31.1
1955	16.1	12.7	28.8	19.3	12.7	32.0
1956	15.8	12.9	28.7	21.0	13.4	34.4
1957	16.8	13.7	30.5	20.5	14.5	35.0
1958	17.4	15.5	32.9	20.2	15.9	36.1
1959 3/	16.7	16.3	33.0	21.8	16.9	38.7

1/ Includes destroyed cotton.

2/ 500 pound gross weight bales.

3/ Preliminary.

Data compiled from Foreign Agriculture Service.

Table 93. Apparel wool: Domestic production and imports, clean basis, United States, 1953 to date

Year	Domestic production 1/			Imports		
	Shorn	Pulled	Total	Raw wool 2/	of manufactures	3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1953	102.2	31.6	133.8	165.7	47.5	
1954	103.8	32.6	136.4	103.9	46.8	
1955	103.0	31.2	134.2	112.8	64.0	
1956	105.0	30.4	135.4	103.8	72.0	
1957	103.6	25.2	128.8	78.2	67.0	
1958	106.2	22.8	129.0	67.1	70.5	
1959	113.2	25.9	139.1	100.5	96.9	
1960 4/	119.4	---	---	---	---	

1/ Production as reported converted on the basis of 44 percent yield for shorn wool for 1953 through 1959 and 45 percent yield for 1960 and 75 percent yield for pulled wool for 1953 through 1960.

2/ Imports of dutiable wool for consumption.

3/ Raw wool content of apparel wool semi-manufactures and manufactures.

4/ Preliminary.

Data published currently in the Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 94. Wool: Per capita domestic consumption, scoured basis,  
United States, 1951 to date 1/

Year	Apparel	Carpet	Total
<u>Pounds</u>			
1951	2.74	0.71	3.45
1952	2.68	.81	3.49
1953	2.54	.91	3.45
1954	1.95	.76	2.71
1955	2.09	.87	2.96
1956	2.19	.94	3.13
1957	1.80	.83	2.62
1958	1.65	.77	2.43
1959	2.05	1.07	3.12

1/ Domestic consumption equals U. S. mill consumption minus the raw wool equivalent of exports of wool manufactures plus the raw wool equivalent of imports of wool manufactures.

Adapted from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 96. Consumer price index, retail food price index and farm value index, 1947-60

Year	Consumer	Food products		Year	Consumer	Food products	
	price index	Retail	Farm		price index	Retail	Farm
		prices 1/	prices 2/			prices 1/	prices 2/
1947	95.5	95.9	100.1	1960			
1948	102.8	104.1	106.6				
1949	101.8	100.0	93.3	January	125.4	114.7	83.1
				February	125.6	114.4	84.5
1950	102.8	101.2	92.7	March	125.7	114.7	88.5
1951	111.0	112.6	106.6	April	126.2	116.7	89.3
1952	113.5	114.6	103.4	May	126.3	117.0	88.2
1953	114.4	112.5	95.6	June	126.5	117.7	87.2
1954	114.8	111.9	90.4	July	126.6	117.9	87.7
1955	114.5	109.7	84.7	August	126.6	117.4	86.2
1956	116.2	110.2	83.7				
1957	120.2	113.8	86.2				
1958	123.5	118.8	92.2				
1959	124.6	115.9	85.7				
1960 3/	126.1	116.3	86.8				
1959							
January	123.8	117.1	88.6				
February	123.7	116.1	87.6				
March	123.7	115.5	87.7				
April	123.9	115.3	87.5				
May	124.0	115.2	86.3				
June	124.5	116.6	86.3				
July	124.9	117.1	84.8				
August	124.8	115.7	85.1				
September	125.2	116.2	85.7				
October	125.5	115.8	84.0				
November	125.6	115.1	82.8				
December	125.5	115.0	82.2				

1/ Food at home, Consumer Price Index, BLS.

2/ Farm value, market basket of farm foods, AMS.

3/ Eight-month average.

Table 95. Shorn wool: Prices received by growers and incentive level, grease basis,  
United States, by months, 1955 to date 1/

Year	beginning: Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Season: average	Incentive level
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	46.5	45.6	45.0	44.9	42.7	41.6	39.0	38.3	39.4	37.8	39.3	40.3	42.8	62.0
1956	41.2	42.2	42.4	42.3	41.3	42.2	44.8	46.5	47.6	48.9	48.5	51.4	44.3	62.0
1957	52.6	56.1	55.4	55.3	54.3	52.3	51.0	50.9	45.9	47.1	43.5	41.7	53.7	62.0
1958	36.8	36.2	38.6	38.0	37.9	35.8	36.1	35.2	34.8	34.6	34.5	35.6	36.4	62.0
1959	40.6	43.0	43.5	45.4	43.7	43.9	42.8	43.2	43.2	43.0	42.6	44.3	43.3	62.0
1960	44.5	45.1	44.1	42.8	41.0									62.0

1/ Prices exclude Government payments needed to bring average return up to incentive level.

Data published currently in the Wool Situation (AMS).

Table 97. The farm food market basket: Retail cost, farm value, farm-retail spread, and farmer's share of retail cost, by quarters, 1950-60

Year and quarter	Retail				Farm				Farmer's				Year				Retail				Farm					
	cost 1/		value 2/		retail		share		cost 1/		value 2/		retail		share		cost 1/		value 2/		retail		share			
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent		
1950																										
Jan.-Mar.	875	408	467	47	1956	914	370	574	39	Jan.-Mar.	982	387	595	39	1955	94	121	121	1956	102	126	123	1957	104	126	128
Apr.-June	901	413	482	47	1956	968	394	574	41	Apr.-June	1002	396	606	40	1957	105	126	126	1958	107	126	134	1959	109	132	135
July-Sept.	945	448	497	47	1956	974	404	590	41	July-Sept.	1030	415	615	40	1959	111			1960	113	134	136	1960	116	134	136
Oct.-Dec.	958	454	504	47	1956	983	392	591	40	Oct.-Dec.	1015	408	607	40	1960	116			1961	118			1962	116		
Average	920	432	488	47	1956	972	390	582	40	Average	1007	401	606	40	1961	118			1963	113			1964	116		
1951																										
Jan.-Mar.	1013	499	514	49	1957	982	387	595	39	Jan.-Mar.	1002	396	606	40	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	126	1957	126	126	128
Apr.-June	1025	430	529	48	1957	1002	396	606	40	Apr.-June	1030	415	615	40	1957	126	126	126	1958	126	126	128	1959	132	132	135
July-Sept.	1025	496	529	48	1957	1030	415	615	40	July-Sept.	1048	411	637	39	1959	132	132	135	1960	134	134	136	1961			
Average	1024	497	527	49	1957	1007	401	606	40	Average	1007	401	606	40	1960	134	134	136	1962				1963			
1952																										
Jan.-Mar.	1019	479	540	47	1958	1050	439	617	42	Jan.-Mar.	1050	439	617	42	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Apr.-June	1028	474	554	46	1958	1085	446	639	41	Apr.-June	1040	420	638	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
July-Sept.	1051	425	556	47	1958	1068	423	645	40	July-Sept.	1044	396	618	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Oct.-Dec.	1038	480	558	46	1958	1048	411	637	39	Oct.-Dec.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Average	1034	482	552	47	1958	1064	430	634	40	Average	1040	398	642	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
1953																										
Jan.-Mar.	998	446	552	45	1959	1042	408	634	39	Jan.-Mar.	1042	408	634	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Apr.-June	1002	442	560	44	1959	1040	402	638	39	Apr.-June	1054	411	643	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
July-Sept.	1014	454	560	45	1959	1044	396	618	38	July-Sept.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Oct.-Dec.	999	441	558	44	1959	1048	411	637	39	Oct.-Dec.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Average	1003	445	558	44	1959	1040	398	642	38	Average	1040	398	642	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
1954																										
Jan.-Mar.	998	438	560	44	1960	1030	398	632	39	Jan.-Mar.	1030	398	632	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Apr.-June	988	426	562	43	1960	1054	411	643	39	Apr.-June	1054	411	643	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
July-Sept.	988	413	569	42	1960	1058	405	653	38	July-Sept.	1058	405	653	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Oct.-Dec.	969	404	565	42	1960	1042	396	642	38	Oct.-Dec.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Average	986	421	565	43	1960	1040	398	642	38	Average	1040	398	642	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
1955																										
Jan.-Mar.	969	411	558	42	1956	1042	408	634	39	Jan.-Mar.	1042	408	634	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Apr.-June	975	405	570	42	1956	1040	402	638	39	Apr.-June	1054	411	643	39	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
July-Sept.	976	392	584	40	1956	1044	396	618	38	July-Sept.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Oct.-Dec.	958	372	586	39	1956	1048	411	637	39	Oct.-Dec.	1033	385	648	37	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128
Average	969	395	574	41	1956	1040	398	642	38	Average	1040	398	642	38	1955	121	121	121	1956	126	126	128	1957	126	126	128

1/ Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, calculated from retail price collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes noncorporate profits.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 99. Volume marketed and unit marketing charges for domestic farm food products, 1947-60

(1947-49 = 100)					
Year	Volume marketed 1/	Food marketing charges 2/	Year	Volume marketed 1/	Food marketing charges 2/
1947	101	94	1955	121	121
1948	98	102	1956	126	123
1949	101	104	1957	126	128
1950	104	103	1958	126	134
1951	104	111	1959	132	135
1952	108	116	1960	134	136
1953	113	118			
1954	114	116			

Table 100. Advertising expenditures and taxes paid by food marketing corporations, 1947-59

(1947-49 = 100)					
Year	Advertising expenditures 1/	Taxes	Year	Advertising expenditures 1/	Taxes
1947	92	104	1955	121	163
1948	100	97	1956	209	169
1949	108	99	1957	219	171
1950	126	128	1958	250	184
1951	136	132			
1952	2/	2/			
1953	151	145			
1954	176	143			

1/ Food manufacturers only.

2/ Data for 1952 not available.

Estimates based on data obtained from Internal Revenue Service.

Table 101. Factory production and marketing of farm products, 1947-60

(1947-49 = 100)					
Year	Factory production 1/	Volume of farm marketing	Year	Factory production 1/	Volume of farm marketing
1947	101	102	1955	121	124
1948	98	102	1956	126	121

Table 102. Factory production of farm food products, man-hours, and production per man-hour, United States, 1947-60

Year	(1947-49 = 100)						
	Production 1/	Man-hours 2/	Production per man-hour 3/	Year	Production 1/	Man-hours 2/	Production per man-hour 3/
1947	101	101	99	1955	117	98	119
1948	99	100	99	1956	124	100	124
1949	100	99	102	1957	124	98	126
				1958	126	97	130
1950	103	99	104	1959	130	96	136
1951	106	101	105				
1952	108	102	106	1960 4/	133	95	140
1953	112	3/ 97	3/ 115				
1954	113	97	117				

1/ Excludes processing of fluid milk and cream and eggs.

2/ Based mainly on data from censuses of manufactures and from Bureau of the Census annual surveys of manufactures.

3/ Revised sampling plan in annual surveys of manufactures beginning in 1953 somewhat affects comparability with earlier years.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 103. Hourly earnings per employee and unit labor cost in factory processing of farm food products, United States, 1947-60 1/

Year	(1947-49 = 100)					
	Hourly earnings 2/	Unit labor cost 2/	Year	Hourly earnings 2/	Unit labor cost 2/	
1947	94	94	1955	145	122	
1948	101	103	1956	152	123	
1949	105	103	1957	158	126	
			1958	166	128	
1950	110	106	1959	174	128	
1951	121	115				
1952	127	120	1960 4/	181	129	
1953 3/	134	117				
1954	140	119				

1/ Excludes processing of fluid milk and cream and eggs.

2/ Based mainly on data from censuses of manufactures and from the Bureau of the Census annual surveys of manufactures.

3/ Revised sampling plan in annual surveys of manufactures beginning in 1953 somewhat affects comparability with earlier years.

4/ Preliminary.

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